Development in the

Federation of South Arabia

(1963 - 6)

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INTRODUCTION

This booklet contains

(a) as Part I, an outline statement of the development policy of the Government of the Federation of South Arabia;
(b) as Part II, an analysis of the various sources of development finance and assistance available to the Federation; and
(c) as Part III, a list of the projects of a development nature which appertain to Federal responsibilities and which are planned to be undertaken during the current development period, 1963-6.

A five-year Development Plan was prepared by the Federal Government in late 1962 for the years 1963-8, but this Plan was never generally released, as it had to be modified in application to fit into the CD & W triennium (1963-6) and to accord with the funds made available to the Federal Government from CD & W sources. The principles on which the original Plan was formed were accepted by the Supreme Council as the basis for the development of the Federation and, with the money and staff available, have controlled the direction and the amount of progress made in the development field during 1963-6.

Whilst merely at this stage to print the original Development Plan would be valueless, there is felt to be - in the absence of such a reference work - a need for some publication setting out the actual development schemes in progress in the Federation during the current triennium and the principles lying behind these various projects. This booklet seeks to meet this need by reproducing, in a revised and up-to-date form, the general thinking that underlies Federal development policy, with additional information on the projects themselves and on their finance.

Federal Ministry of Finance,
Al Ittihad.

April, 1965.

PART I - FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

General Principles

1. During the early 1960's several surveys were undertaken and reports written relative to various aspects of development in the Federation, and from them emerged general principles on which any plans for the further development of the Federation must be based. Among these reports and surveys were :-

(1) a general economic survey of the Federation (unpublished) prepared by Mr. J. Inman, an economist on the staff of the Colonial Office, as the result of a visit he made to the Federation in April - May, 1961;

(2) a report by representatives of the Colonial Development Finance Company (CDFC) on a visit to Aden in October, 1961 (published in December, 1961);

(3) reports (unpublished) prepared by working parties on Roads, Agriculture and Fisheries which arose out of the CDFC report;

(4) the report (unpublished) of a preliminary survey of the mineral potential of the Protectorate of South Arabia carried out in 1961/62 by Doctors Greenwood and Bleackley of the Directorate of Overseas Geological Surveys;

(5) reports (unpublished) by certain of the Technical Advisers to the Secretary of State, the Secretary for Technical Co-operation (or, as the post later became, the Minister of Overseas Development) and the Middle East Development Division (MEDD) Beirut, as a result of visits to the Federation - e.g. by Mr. D.S. Ferguson, Adviser to the Minister of Overseas Development on Land Drainage and Irrigation; Mr. D. Rhind, Adviser to the Minister of Overseas Development on Agricultural Research; Mr. D.F. Davidson, Forestry and Soil Conservation Adviser, M.E.D.D; Mr. J.C. Eyre, Agricultural Adviser, M.E.D.D.

2. First among the general principles enunciated in these reports is one, the importance of which has long been recognised locally - i.e. the vital need for a good system of Federal trunk roads. With the establishment after January, 1963, of a considerably strengthened Public Works

Department, the Federal Government acquired the means of carrying out a much more ambitious programme of road development, the urgent need for which was emphasised in almost all reports. The bad state of the roads was a handicap to agricultural development, to export production and to trade with the hinterland; without good communications agricultural production for sale in Aden would be limited and could not be diversified. The CDFC report commented (in paragraph 18) that development of the territory's agricultural potential would be costly, due to the absence of roads, and (in paragraph 41) that the country could clearly sustain more agricultural development than has yet been achieved, but first must come agricultural research and better road communications. Mr. Rhind has commented that the federal farmers' worst handicap, apart from shortage of water, is lack of good transport to Aden for their produce.

3. The second guiding principle on which there appears to be general agreement in the various reports is that in the absence of any mineral discoveries, agriculture must remain the foundation on which the economy of the Federation must continue to be based. In his economic survey of the Federation, Mr. Inman argues that the problem of bettering living conditions is primarily one of agricultural improvement. There has been no basic means of livelihood in the area except agriculture, and other activities such as trading and transport depend on the return from agriculture to support them. As yet no workable mineral deposits of any size have been discovered and their existence seems unlikely. The possibilities of industrial development in the interior require further study and investigation before any definite recommendations can be made. The CDFC report (paragraphs 40-41) also cast doubt on whether any significant industries will ever develop outside the immediate environs of Aden, unless there is some unexpected discovery of mineral resources, and stressed that development in the Protectorate of South Arabia must be either piscatorial or agricultural.

4. Fisheries development received special attention in the CDFC report, and although the Working Party on Fisheries considered the report to be somewhat over-optimistic in regard to the value of the business that could be built up,

there is no doubt that the possibilities exist of developing an export trade over a fairly wide area, which could have a marked effect on the economy in the coastal States, including Aden. It would, however, involve a change of emphasis from inshore fishing, as at present practised, to offshore fishing, which means larger fishing boats, new methods and some better harbour facilities for fishing craft than are at present available.

5. Although none of the reports was very encouraging as regards the possibilities of any immediate industrial development in the Federation, Doctors Greenwood and Bleackley recommended that as a longer-term policy further geological work should be carried out with the object of reaching firm conclusions as to the economic mineral potential of the area. Mr. Inman recommended that expert studies of costs, availability of raw materials for processing, potential materials and technical possibilities of developing particular industries should be undertaken with a view to assessing what opportunities may exist, and suggested that the Federation and Aden should co-operate in furthering such studies. The CDFC (in paragraph 31) recommended the appointment of a Commissioner of Industrial Development responsible for the encouragement of new industrial enterprises.

6. The third basic principle to which full consideration has to be given in any assessment of development priorities is that the social services - education and health - have a large part to play in the furtherance of any plans for economic development. This is true particularly of higher and technical education. An adequate supply of trained technicians is of crucial importance to the success of any of the plans for agricultural development on which the economic future of the Federation depends.

7. Besides the general principles enumerated above, there are, however, other factors to be taken into account, two of which are of particular importance. The first is that while priority has obviously to be given to schemes designed to improve standards of living generally by contributing either directly or indirectly to the economic prosperity of the people, any balanced programme of development must make provision also for their social, cultural and administrative needs, even though such schemes may be

considered to be of no immediate economic advantage. Frequently such services count for far more in the eyes of the people than do the projects for surveys and research into economic problems which have no direct local impact.

8. The second important factor to be borne in mind is the need to distribute the benefits of both economic and social development more or less evenly over the whole of the Federation. Even in a country which has only one layer of Government it is an accepted principle that all parts of the country should be encouraged and assisted to achieve a certain standard of living and the provision of basic health, education and other services, and that it is quite wrong to concentrate development in certain areas and to leave others in a state of backwardness and economic depression. In a federation it is essential that all member states should feel that they are being fairly treated in this respect. Thus, in regard to the question of the development of primary education, for example, it is not only a matter of calculating the total number of primary schools required to produce the entry to intermediate and higher educational institutions considered necessary to meet the territory's requirements of trained manpower. The facts that primary education was till 1963 the responsibility of the States, and that some States are richer than others, have meant that while certain States have been able to afford a wide coverage, others are seriously lacking in facilities for primary education. Now that this is a Federal responsibility it is obviously necessary to look at the distribution of primary schools in relation to population figures rather than local wealth, and to redress the balance, not by holding back the more advanced areas but by assisting the others to catch up. The same principle applies to the development of certain other services, such as health.

Communications

9. The major effort during the 1963/66 development project will be directed towards the improvement of communications, particularly road communications. Briefly, the aim is to concentrate in the first place on bringing the two major trade routes up to bitumen standard -

(i) Aden through Lahej to Kirsh on the Yemen border; and

(ii) Aden via Abyan to Lodar and Mudia (en route to Baihan).

Once this has been achieved it will then be possible to extend improvements to other parts of the Federal trunk road system, though extensive surveying will be required before the final alignment of certain of the remaining routes can be decided. In order to effect improvements to other main roads in the more inaccessible parts of the Federation, it is proposed to establish on an experimental basis a self-contained road gang who would be supplied with heavy road equipment and capable of major reconstruction work.

10. Till more roads are opened up, air transport will continue to be the only regular means of communication between Aden and the more distant centres of population. It will be necessary to improve facilities at Mukeiras (Audhali), Ataq (Upper Aulaqi Sheikhdom) and Raudha (Wahidi) - particularly should more modern types of civil aircraft than those now in service be introduced.

11. A small harbour at Bir Ali (Wahidi) is accepted as a requirement in present circumstances to facilitate the movement of goods in the eastern part of the Federation.

12. Postal and telecommunications services will require to be extended to meet the growing needs of a developing community and of an expanding administration. Whereas the provision of a postal service to areas with which surface or air communications exist is a relatively simple matter, the geography of the Federation provides problems for the establishment of a telecommunications network. Technical advice will, therefore, be required on the best means of providing radio communications between points in the Federation and on the phasing of telecommunications expansion in relation to other development works in the Federation.

13. Improvements in and expansion of the South Arabian Broadcasting Service are required. In certain areas of the Federation and Protectorate of South Arabia reception of the Service is poor and the signal needs strengthening by the addition of a larger medium wave transmitter to supplement the existing medium and short wave equipment.

The Service is also to be expanded during 1965/6 by the provision of television transmissions for reception in Aden State, the Aqrabi Sheikhdom and certain nearby areas of the Abdali, Fadhli and Lower Yafai Sultanates. Once operational, the television service would not be confined to entertainment and news broadcasts but will be gradually extended to enable use to be made of television's considerable potential in the field of education.

Agriculture

14. Agricultural development in the Federation has up to now been based on cotton as the main export crop, vegetables and fruit for the Aden market as an alternative cash crop, and cereals and fodder crops for local consumption. Although the markets for cotton, vegetables and fruit continue buoyant, and there is scope for expanding cotton production in those areas where it can be grown on flood irrigation, it is clear from the reports of the various experts and advisers that the Aden market for the types of vegetables and fruit at present grown in the Federation is reaching saturation, and that any considerable expansion of agricultural production must be along new lines designed primarily to replace imports into Aden of agricultural products from other countries. These include large quantities of onions and potatoes, citrus fruits, certain other fruits not at present grown in the Federation, eggs and poultry, milk and other dairy produce and meat; also cereals, although here expansion is hampered by the fact that these can be imported far more cheaply than they can be grown locally.

15. While provision must obviously be made, therefore, for investigation into the possibilities of developing new lines of production for agriculture, such experiments take time to show results and something of more immediate practical help must be done to improve the lot of the cultivators who form the bulk of the population. The most important requirement is the development of water resources, and the major portion of all funds allotted for agricultural development during 1963/6 will be devoted to this purpose.

16. The main lines of policy for Agriculture in the period covered by the present plan will therefore be :-

a) to increase the area of cultivable land in various parts of the Federation by developing ground water supplies;

b) to improve control of spate irrigation for the purpose of further extending cotton production. Until alternative cash crops can be found, cotton is the only export crop that can be rapidly expanded;

c) to improve the quality of fruit and vegetables produced for the Aden market, to develop sales to ships and to up-country markets and to investigate the possibilities of introducing new lines, particularly in the fields of poultry and dairy products, and cash crops other than cotton;

d) to rehabilitate the citrus industry to supply the Aden market; and

e) to provide credit on an adequate scale to enable farmers to develop their own land to its full potential.

17. There is need for an Agricultural Economist, and the services of a fully qualified and really experienced man are being sought from the United Nations Technical Assistance Board under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

Fisheries

18. Though much has been written on the valuable fisheries of the Federation, there has been no scientific appraisal of the resources, and detailed investigation into the matter is required - both from informative records likely to become available as a result of the Indian Ocean researches of the International Geographical Year and from fishing experiments. Development of the fisheries potential of the area will, however, involve the use of larger boats, and the greater part of whatever funds are available will be used for the purpose of introducing these and for training local crews to handle new boats and equipment. Whilst special attention will be given to the development of an export market for canned and frozen fish, expansions of local markets and possibilities of improvements to the dried fish trade will not be neglected.

Co-operative and Marketing

19. The work of the Co-operative and Marketing Department must be integrated with the development programme for agriculture and fisheries. The construction of packing and grading sheds in agricultural areas of the Federation will continue and refrigeration plants will be provided - primarily to assist the development of fisheries. As a result of the large increase in agricultural produce throughout the Federation, wholesale prices have been depressed with consequent discomfort to the farmers concerned; it is hoped to alleviate this position by the establishment of a co-operative primary producers' retail outlet. Further lines of co-operative development will be examined, but it is likely that co-operative schemes envisaged for housing, egg-packing and milk marketing will not materialise during the current development triennium through shortage of staff and funds.

Education

20. Purely from the economic angle the view has been expressed that the educational development should be related to the country's needs in regard to output of trained personnel - not only for government but also for business and the professions - and that priority should be given to teaching at secondary and technical level, with the expansion of primary and intermediate education geared to provide only the necessary intake to the number of secondary schools required. It is, however, quite impossible, for a number of reasons, to base educational policy solely on economic requirements. One of the reasons has already been mentioned in paragraph 8 above: namely the need to provide for a more equitable distribution of both primary and intermediate schools, related to population figures rather than to local economic prosperity. Other reasons are :-

1) public demand for widespread education at all levels, particularly primary, which cannot be ignored;
2) education policy in Aden State, which aims at universal primary and intermediate education;

3) recent events in neighbouring territories, which have led there to the creation of ambitious and widespread primary systems; whatever the efficiency of these systems may be, they at least exist, and as such only serve further to excite public opinion that educational facilities in the Federal rural areas must be as abundant.

21. From the foregoing it will be seen that a balance has to be struck between the needs of the economy and other equally pressing requirements. During 1961-3 emphasis was placed on the development of intermediate and secondary education and on teacher training, since teachers for primary and intermediate schools must come from the product of intermediate, secondary and teacher training institutions. During 1963-6 expansion is planned at all levels. Provision for technical and trade training is made in a project to expand the existing Aden Technical Institute to cater for the needs of the Federation as a whole. Girls' education is still, understandably, backward, but in this field social circumstances dictate that progress can be made only where there is a demand on the part of the parents, and then only in terms of day schools. An earlier project for a girls' intermediate boarding school at Al Ittihad had to be abandoned because it was found that no parents were agreeable to sending their daughters to boarding school.

22. Having regard to its own capacity for development, to the speed with which teachers can be trained from the known existing school product, and to the building capacity of the Federation, the Federal Ministry of Education propose the following as its immediate practical aims :-

(1) the increase of facilities for boys' primary education to provide 80 additional schools during the next three years, with a view to providing coverage for the majority of settled areas;

(2) the provision of opportunities for intermediate education in the same proportion as heretofore, i.e. about 40%;

(3) the provision of secondary places for approximately 25% of the intermediate product, as heretofore;

(4) the provision of "A" level places and subsequently of overseas scholarships to pupils whose outstanding merit shows them to be capable of a university or other higher education in accordance with the needs of the Federation;

(5) the provision of additional primary and intermediate schools for girls in such areas where it is known that they will be successful, together with appropriate provision for teacher training;

(6) the provision of facilities for technical and trade training in accordance with the ascertained needs of employers.

Health

23 The development of Health Services has tended in the past to concentrate on provision of curative services with the result that whereas, by the end of the 1965/66 financial year, there will be a hospital bed availability of 1 : 1,000 population including a network of seven district hospitals, the infant mortality rate in Aden State - the most advanced of all - has been rising over the past three years.

24 It is time, therefore, to lay greater emphasis on preventive health activity which, to be successful, will require close co-operation with the education and information services.

25 Allied to the requirement for a health education campaign is the need to promote recruitment of educated indigenous female personnel, with the ultimate objective not merely of eliminating the dependence upon expatriate female staff for existing services, but of converting all existing rural health units into health centres aiming at a more positive approach to the reduction of disease in the community. These health centres would need to be enlarged to provide maternity beds, child welfare clinics and a base for preventive health activity.

26. In the sphere of environmental hygiene it is commonly accepted that the provision of "good" water is a basic requirement. A start in the right direction is being made by the adoption of a scheme for improvement of village water supplies. The scheme, however, is proving difficult to implement on account of the non-availability of technical staff to carry out the work.

27. It must, however, be borne in mind that the provision of abundant water can in itself aggravate the health situation unless simultaneous provision for drainage is made. Neglect of the latter factor has led to the creation in some small towns of breeding places for mosquitoes as the price of progress.

28. In more specific terms there is an urgent need to promote the anti-tuberculosis campaign in terms of the report prepared by a W.H.O. Tuberculosis Consultant (1965) with its emphasis on more extensive preventive measures.

Industry

29. None of the surveys and reports so far available has provided material on which to base proposals for any practical schemes for encouraging industrial development either at Al Ittihad or elsewhere in the Federation outside Aden State. As mentioned in paragraph 5 above, the matter requires further study. This line is being pursued, but has not yet reached a stage where any specific project can be formulated.

Public Works

30. With the increased work in the interior of the Federation on the construction of federal roads and buildings and on the maintenance which these works will generate, it will no longer be possible to exercise the necessary close supervision the various projects will require from Aden, and centres will have to be established in the interior on which staff can be based to supervise and execute the programme. The Federal Government already has certain centres from which, for example, its agricultural and co-operative staff operate, and economies will be effected whenever possible by locating Public Works units near existing departmental depots, thereby also establishing nuclei on to which additional federal administrative requirements can be built in the future as the need arises.

PART II - DEVELOPMENT IN THE FEDERATION
SOURCES OF FINANCE AND ASSISTANCE

1. Development in the Federation is financed or assisted from a number of different sources :

(a) CD & W funds allocated to the Federation;
(b) technical assistance provided by the UK Ministry of Overseas Development;
(c) the Federal Development Funds;
(d) Federal Estimates;
(e) member states' development funds;
(f) the U.N. and its agencies;
(g) foreign governments; and
(h) external institutions.

(a) CD & W Funds

2. The Federal Government has up to date been allocated £3.67 million from CD & W funds for the period 1st April, 1963 to 31st March, 1966. The following table shows how it is proposed this allocation be utilised (as at 31st March, 1965) :-

	CAPITAL		RECURRENT		TOTAL	
	Amount (in £000's)	%	Amount (in £000's)	%	Amount (in £000's)	%
ECONOMIC						
Agriculture & Irrigation	522		128		650	
Fisheries	51		85		136	
Co-operative & Marketing	24		59		83	
	597	16.3	272	7.4	869	23.7
SOCIAL						
Education	531		520		1,051	
Health	240		310		550	
Information	1		7		8	
	772	21.0	837	22.8	1,609	43.8
INFRASTRUCTURE						
Roads	738		189		738	
Public Works	218				407	
Civil Aviation	4		11		15	
	960	26.2	200	5.4	1,160	31.6
ADMINISTRATION	-		32	.9	32	.9
Total	2,329	63.5	1,341	36.5	3,670	100.

In addition to the direct CD & W allocation, the Federal Government has benefitted from CD & W funds which are made available centrally for particular purposes (e.g. broadcasting) or for the benefit of the whole of the Protectorate of South Arabia (e.g. health projects - malaria eradication, assistance for the Commonwealth Society for the Blind's Mobile Opthalmic unit). CD & W grants have also been made to member states of the Federation and these are referred to in more detail in paragraph 8 below. CD & W funds in their various forms constitute the largest source of development finance at present available to the Federal Government.

3. From the table in the preceding paragraph it will be noted that more than one third of the money available to the Federal Government from CD & W funds for 1963-6 is allocated to meet the recurrent costs of expanding services created as a result of development projects. For the year 1965-6, in fact, the cost of items in the Federal Estimates which are considered at this stage as qualifying for CD & W assistance as part of development is likely to exceed £1m. Such a high recurrent expenditure commitment, which is certain to increase as further development gets under weigh and for which there is at present no compensating increase in revenue, can only continue to be met from the Federal Government's CD & W allocation at the expense of urgently required capital works.

(b) ODM and Technical Assistance

4. The UK Ministry of Overseas Development (ODM) - the successor organisation to the Department of Technical Co-operation (DTC) - provides funds for scholarships in the UK for the training in the UK of serving government officers and for technical assistance in the form of research projects or specialist visits. The Federal Government has been able to utilise ODM aid in all these aspects; besides providing funds for further education in the UK, the ODM has financed the Agricultural Research Unit at Al Kod and the investigation into dried fish infestation by a dried products entomologist. Further applications for specialist services from ODM are at present under consideration in connection with a follow-up mineral survey, telecommunications development and pest infestation in melons.

(c) Federal Development Funds

5. Due to the fact that the Federal Government is dependent upon a grant-in-aid to balance its annual budget, it has been unable to create a Development Fund of its own. Up to date only a small allocation of £300,000 has been made to the Federal Development Account and the whole amount has been allocated for the purchase of road equipment and work on federal trunk road development.

6. In addition to the Development Account of the Federal Government, there is also a separate Development Fund for the Federal capital, Al Ittihad. Finance for this Fund has been obtained from a bank loan and a contribution by the Federal Government, and the money available is being spent on the provision of services (e.g. electricity, water, drainage, street lighting) to expand Al Ittihad township.

(d) Federal Estimates

7. Again because of its present financial position, the Federal Government has found it necessary to finance certain projects which are primarily of a development nature by direct charges on the Federal Estimates. Thus, road works have been undertaken - to supplement work carried out by the British Army authorities - and building provision made from subheads in the Estimates. In the same way funds have been created for the development of the Federal capital (see paragraph 6 above) and for the issue of loans to enable federal employees to build their own houses.

8. A concealed form of development finance for the Federation has been the work done by British Army units in constructing roads (e.g. Wadi Tiban to Thumair), in repairing and extending damaged irrigation works (in the Dhala Amirate, the Lower Aulaqi Sultanate and the Wahidi Sultanate) and in undertaking construction and maintenance work on the Federal airfields (in Dhala and Baihan) used by the civil airlines. This aid has enabled development in areas which it would otherwise not have been possible for the Federal Government with its resources to mount during the current development period.

(e) Member States' Development Funds

9. Many of the member states of the Federation have their own development funds and plans. Thus, the Aden State legislature in February, 1965, approved a £13 million Development Plan for the period 1965-70 to follow up development work to the value of almost £6 million executed during 1960-65. In accordance with the recommendations of paragraphs 39 and 40 of the Pearl Report, Aden State, on accession to the Federation, retained responsibility for completing its 1960-4 development programme and for marshalling the funds required for approved developments within Aden State in the period after 1964, including those connected with Federal subjects. As a result, many of the projects in the Aden State Development Plans - in particular those referring to federal subjects such as civil aviation, education and health - are matters in which the Federal Government has a direct interest. Because of this and the Federal Government's responsibilities for providing the design facilities and supervision of all major construction works, it is necessary for Federal and Aden development to be closely integrated. Although the Aden programme is by far the largest state development plan in the Federation, other states - such as the Abdali and Fadhli Sultanates - also have their own development programmes and the joint Fadhli/ Lower Yafai Abyan Board has a £½ million development scheme spreading over 7 years (1960-67).

10. Development in individual member states has been assisted by grants from CD & W funds. Thus, Aden received for the period 1960-5 an allocation of £1 million for CD & W - worthy projects and this amount has been followed by a grant of a further £1 million for 1965-6. A grant of £500,000 was made available from CD & W funds for allocation between member states of the Federation for development projects in these States during 1964-6; the larger part of this amount is being used for the creation of additional agricultural credit facilities and for the rehabilitation or extension of agricultural or irrigation works.

11. Many state development projects touch on subjects which are federal responsibilities, and in the list of projects set out in Part III of this booklet, reference is included to such projects where figures are available.

(f) U.N. and its Agencies

12. The Government of the Federation of South Arabia has utilised its allocation under the U.N. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (UNEPTA) for the period 1965-66 to obtain the services of experts on such subjects as agricultural economics, horticulture and fisheries; applications have also been made for advice on village industries, commercial law and road alignment from the contingency funds of the U.N. Technical Assistance Board (UNTAB). A large-scale investigation into the fisheries resources of Federal waters is to start during 1965; the survey will take 3 - 4 years and is to be financed from the U.N. Special Fund (SF), the Federal Government's contributions for 1965-6 being met from its CD & W allocation. The World Health Organisation (WHO) and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) both afford considerable assistance to the Federal Ministries of Health and Education: scholarships, equipment, specialist medicines and training allowances are provided under the current 2-year aid programme. Overtures have been made to the U.N. Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) for assistance with the preparation and organisation of a Television Education programme, and contact is being established with the new U.N. Economic and Social Regional Office in Beirut for the services of its advisory staff. The Federal Government is also examining the U.N.'s requirements with a view to providing the legal conditions necessary before application can be made for U.N. Operational and Executive (OPEX) personnel; it is the intention of the Federal Government to seek such personnel for key posts which have proved difficult to fill through ordinary recruitment methods.

(g) Foreign Governments

13. It seems to be the generally accepted view that the Government of the Federation is not in a position to obtain aid from other countries until it achieves independent status. This view is incorrect. The Federal Government has already made applications for assistance to the U.S., India and Western Germany and ministerial contacts with Middle East governments have resulted in certain aid being supplied to the Federal Government in the form of scholarships, training courses and equipment. Further applications for foreign aid are at present under consideration.

(h) External Institutions

14. The Federation benefits from assistance given to it by a number of external institutions. The Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind has provided since 1963 the services of a mobile health unit, under an experienced doctor, for the treatment of eye diseases in the Protectorate of South Arabia and was instrumental in establishing a farm centre in Baihan for blind persons. This latter project has received financial support from the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and was launched with the services of volunteers from the Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) organisation in the U.K. There continues to be much scope for the activities of such institutions in the Federation. The British Council has long been established in Aden and over the years has made - through its gifts of books and magazines, its scholarships and its library, reference and advisory facilities - a contribution to the educational and cultural development of the Federation.

PART III — DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN THE FEDERATION (1963/6)

Notes

1. In the following tables the symbols and abbreviations set out below are used :-

+	amount shown is provisional figure in respect of the cost of a scheme which has been submitted but for which approval is awaited.
*	amount shown is estimated cost of scheme, details of which have not yet been finalised.
Act	amount shown is actual expenditure incurred
BTA	British Technical Association, which is administered by DTC (q.v.)
c	the figure following is an approximation or estimate only
CDW	Colonial Development & Welfare
DTC	U.K. Department of Technical Co-operation which in October 1964 became the Ministry of Overseas Development (ODM).
(n)	see explanatory notes attached.
ODM	U.K. Ministry of Overseas Development.
R	amount shown is Revised Estimates figure.
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNEPTA	United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund.
UNSF	United Nations Special Fund.
WHO	World Health Organisation

2. CDW funds available for development projects can be one of four kinds -

a) <u>funds available centrally in London</u>; an allocation to a Federal scheme from this source is shown in the following table in column I (i.e. aid from "Other Sources"); the supplementary details or explanatory note on the scheme would refer to its being financed from central (London) CDW funds.

b) <u>funds available centrally in Aden from the allocation for joint schemes covering the Protectorate of South Arabia</u>; an allocation to a scheme affecting the Federation from this source is likewise to be found in column I; the supplementary details or explanatory note on the scheme would then refer to its being financed from central (Aden) CDW funds.

c) <u>funds directly allocated to the Federation for development projects in the Federation</u>; schemes financed from these funds are listed in columns D or E depending on whether they are of a capital or recurrent nature; those schemes having both capital and recurrent features may have entries in both columns.

d) <u>funds allocated to member States of the Federation for development projects in the States</u>; a scheme financed from these funds is listed in column H (i.e. "States' Development Funds") and a reference to the CDW origin of the funds will be found in column J (Supplementary Details) opposite the scheme or in the memorandum note attached.

3.(a) CDW contributory schemes to the Federal Estimates are shown in column E (i.e. as CDW recurrent expenditure); special expenditure items in contribution schemes are treated as recurrent expenditure for the purpose of this table.

(b) In the case of CDW contributory schemes the 1963/4 figures are the actual amounts debited to CDW; those for 1964/5 are based on approved schemes and the 1965/6 ones on applications submitted.

4. In column J of the table (entitled "Supplementary Details"), unless it is prefixed by the letters DTC, the Scheme number quoted is the CDW Scheme number under which the scheme is financed.

5. Member States' development projects (including Aden State Development Plan Schemes) which are of concern to Federal Ministries/Departments are included in the table in column H ("States' Development Funds").

6. The last Serial No. entry under most Ministries/Departments is a figure in respect of CDW commitments outstanding from the previous development period (i.e. an amount approved for spending from CDW funds before the 31st March, 1963, but not actually spent by that date). These commitments give rise to expenditure during the 1963/6 period of development and have to be met from CDW funds made available for spending in that period. A minus figure under this entry indicates that CDW payments have exceeded actual expenditure in the period prior to the 31st March, 1963.

S U M M A R Y

SOURCES OF FINANCE IN £s.

A Serial No.	B MINISTRY	C Federal Govt.	D CDW (Capital)	E CDW (Recurrent) w	F BTA/DTC ODM x	G UN and x Agencies	H States Funds	I Dev y Other Sources	J Supp. Details	Total
I	Supreme Council Affairs	c 170,000		32,074	c 40,000	-	-	-		c 242,074
II	Agriculture & Fisheries									
	Agriculture	-	521,551	128,347	c 79,305	c 17,150	460,250	-		c 1,206,603
	Fisheries	-	51,355	84,917	c 2,400	c 256,037 z	49,462	-		c 444,171
	Co-op & Marketing	-	24,335	59,747	1,660	-	-	-		85,742
III	Civil Aviation	-	3,756	10,856	-	-	275,247	133,812		423,671
IV	Commerce & Industry	-	-	-	-	c 3,450	556,650	-		c 560,100
V	Education	c 140,000	531,048	519,499	c 52,000	c 22,450	449,200	-		c 1,714,197
VI	Health	41,500	240,221	309,962	-	c 46,000	388,370	28,000		c 1,053,053
VII	Interior	716,500	956,335	189,368	-	c 1,150	-	-		c 1,863,353
VIII	National Guidance & Information	200,000	1,075	6,715	-	-	-	126,013		333,803
IX	Posts & Telecommunications	80,000	-	-	-	10,000	408,097	-		498,097
	TOTAL	c 1,348,000	2,329,676	1,341,485	c 175,365	355,237z	2,587,276	287,825		c 8,424,864

w - includes special expenditure items
x - figures are approximation only
y - includes CDW assistance (not covered in columns D and E)
z - includes financial provision for 1966/8

SOURCE OF FINANCE IN £s.

A Serial No.	B Title of Scheme	C Federal Govt.	D CDW (Capital)	E CDW (Recurrent)	F BTA/DTC ODM	G UN and Agencies	H States Dev. Funds	I Other Sources	J Supplementary Details
I -	MINISTRY OF SUPREME COUNCIL AFFAIRS								
	Contributions to Annual Estimates:								
1	Federal Government's share of Clerical Training Scheme (Vote 1-4, Subhead 1 Item 10) 1963/4			5,109 Act					Scheme D5683 (n)
	1964/5			8,148					Scheme D5841
	1965/6			8,544					
2	Training in UK for Serving Officers (Vote 8-3, Subhead 15) 1963/6				c.40,000				(n)
3	Training in countries other than UK for Serving Officers (Vote 8-3, Subhead 15)								
	1964/5			6,273 *					(n)
	1965/6			4,000 +					
4	Overseas Training for Serving Officers 1963/6	70,000							
5	Government Officers' Housing Loans Scheme	100,000							
	Total	170,000		32,074	40,000				

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Clerical Training Scheme (c.£8,000)

This is a joint scheme which is administered by the Director of Establishments and its cost is shared by the Federal Government, Aden State Government and the High Commissioner's Office, in accordance with an agreed ratio (based on the numbers of staff in each service); for 1964/5 the shares of the total cost were as follows :-

Federation	- 57%
Aden State	- 38%
High Commission	- 6%

Under the scheme 50 clerks, half new appointments and half from within the service, are detached from departments and given full-time commercial training at the Technical Institute

2 Training in UK for Serving Officers

Training is provided in a wide field of Government functions for serving Government officers on attachments in the UK - in the fields of administration, education, medicine, accountancy co-operative marketing, parliamentary procedure etc Cost of approved training in the UK is generally borne by the UK Ministry of Overseas Development. The cost of training financed by DTC/ODM for 1964/5 amounted to about £13,500, and this figure is taken as an annual average for the 3-years period.

3 Training in countries other than UK for Serving Officers

Serving Officers have been sent to a number of countries other than the UK for training, usually in specialist subjects - e.g Lebanon (education), Jordan (education), Sudan (education), Morocco (education), Iraq (education), Hong Kong/Malaysia (customs and excise), Tanganyika (co-operation). The cost of training in countries other than the UK may be met by CDW grants.

4. Overseas Training for Serving Officers

The Federal Government in addition supplements the cost of overseas training for serving officers from its annual budget - from subhead 15 (Overseas Courses) of Vote 8-3 (Miscellaneous Services); it is estimated that the total charges to this subhead over the 3-years period, 1963/6, will amount to about £70,000.

5. Government Officers' Housing Loans Scheme (£100,000)

An amount of £100,000 has been made available for the establishment of a revolving loans fund to enable loans to be granted to Federal Government officials for the building of houses for their occupation. The terms of the loans scheme are to be similar to those introduced in 1962 by Aden State, which have been working successfully.

SOURCE OF FINANCE IN £s.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Serial No.	Title of Scheme	Federal Govt.	CDW (Capital)	CDW (Recurrent)	BTA/DTC ODM	UN. and Agencies	States Dev. Funds	Other Sources	Supplementary Details
II - MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES									
	Agriculture and Irrigation								
	Irrigation Development								
1	Contour Maps of Lahej Delta		23,600						Scheme D5467 & A (n)
2	Irrigation Development in the Federation		118,300						" D6038 (n)
3	Plant, Machinery & Equipment for Development		102,200						" D6139 (n)
4	Ground Water Development		122,000	8,000					" D6152 (n)
5	Grants for well-digging					25,200			" D6157 (States' Development Fund) (n)
6	Grants for Irrigation Works and Land improvements					45,175			- do -
7	Purchase of Machinery and Equipment					110,600			- do - (n)
	Agricultural Credit								
8	Federal Agricultural Loans Fund		120,000						Scheme D4963 & ABC (see also note under Serial No.20 below)(n)
	States' Agricultural Loans Funds					10,000) 265,275)			Scheme D6157 (States' Development Fund)
	Agricultural Demonstrations and Experiments								
9	Poultry Rearing Unit		1,440	1,060					Scheme D6115 (n)
10	Trial Plots & Nurseries								Charged to Vote 2-2 of Federal Estimates and cost reimbursed from CDW contribution to Annual Estimates (n)

contd...

SOURCE OF FINANCE IN £s.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
Serial No.	Title of Scheme	Federal Govt.	CDW (Capital)	CDW (Recurrent)	BTA, DTC CDM	UN and Agencies	States Dev. Funds	Other Sources	Supplementary Details
	Livestock Development								
11	Livestock (Cattle) Improvement Scheme Poultry Rearing Unit (see Serial No. 9 above)		4,700	1,400					Scheme D6267
	Forestry								
12	Trials & Nursery Projects								Charged to Vote 2-2 of Federal Estimates & cost reimbursed from CDW contribution to Annual Estimates
	Agricultural & Irrigation Research								
13	Research Section, Al Kod 1963/4		12,615	11,962					Cost shared by CDW (Scheme D4846 & A) & DTC (Scheme R1263 & A) (n)
	1964/6			64,843					DTC Scheme R1550
14	Irrigation Research								Charged to Vote 2-2 of Federal Estimates and cost reimbursed from CDW contribution to Annual Estimates(n)
15	Agricultural Economist					c.6,860			UNEPTA 1965-6 with local contribution from Vote 2-2 of Federal Estimates reimbursed from CDW annual contribution
	Horticulture								
16	Citrus Expert					c 6,860			UNEPTA 1965-6 - as for Serial No 15 above (n)
17	Stone Fruit & Viticulture Expert					c.3,430			
18	Entomologist for Melon Infestation			c.3,500 see note					

contd.

SOURCE OF FINANCE IN £s.

A Serial No.	B Title of Scheme	C Federal Govt.	D CDW (Capital)	E CDW (Recurrent)	F BTA/DTC ODM	G UN and Agencies	H States Funds	I Dev. Other Sources	J Supplementary Details	
19	Revolving Fund for Purchase and Sale of Fruit Trees, Fertilizers and Minor Equipment						2,000		Scheme D6157	(n)
20	Distribution of Fruit Trees Contribution to Annual Estimates 1963/4			13,553 Act			2,000		" D6157	(n)
	1964/5			41,135					" D5549, D5621	
	1965/6			50,000 +					D5953 & A	(n)
21	Carry-forward commitments on CDW schemes of previous development period.		29,311	584					Total: £29,895	
	Total		521,551	128,347	c.79,305	c.17,150	460,250			

Irrigation Development

1. Contour Maps of Lahej Delta (D5467 & A) (Cap - £23,600)

Improvements for the control of spate irrigation - so necessary in the Lahej delta - require comprehensive overall planning which cannot be done without accurate and detailed maps. The detailed contour maps of the Lahej delta are being prepared by a cartographical firm in London, following on aerial and ground surveys carried out in 1961, and will provide a basis for future irrigation planning of the delta.

2. Irrigation Development in the Federation (D6038) (Cap - £118,300)

This development is based on recommendations by Mr. D.S. Ferguson, Adviser on Land Drainage and Irrigation to the Ministry of Overseas Development. Funds are provided for the improvement and extension of spate irrigation (£68,000) - in Ahwar (£15,000), Lower Baihan (£25,000), Lahej (£10,000 for the Baizag Weir and off-takes - to supplement a similar contribution by the State authorities), Wahidi (£10,000) and Dathina (£8,000) - and for ground-water development (£35,000); the latter provision covers the provision of drilling and dewatering equipment and the cost of exploratory drilling and well-deepening.

3. Plant, Machinery and Equipment for Agricultural Development (D6139) (Cap - £102,200)

This scheme provides for the purchase of earth-moving equipment (10 D4 Caterpillar tractors) and agricultural plant (8 Ferguson tractors with certain ancillary equipment) for handing over to Cotton Producers' Associations or State Agricultural Boards (£63,325). Elements are also provided for engineering and agricultural plant for the Agricultural Department (£21,925) and for equipment, spares and tools required for servicing the machinery (£16,950).

4. Ground Water Development (D6152) (Cap - £122,000)
(Rec - 8,000)

A scheme to provide for the drilling by contract of 30 exploratory bore-holes in areas of the Federation outside Abyan and Wadi Tiban, and for the purchase by the Agricultural Department of the equipment used by the contractor and still remaining with him at the end of the contract (£122,000). Staff to supervise the contract are included as part of the scheme (£8,000). The scheme is based on investigations and reports by Messrs. Paris and Gear (FAO).

5.	Grants for Well Digging (D6157)	£ 25,200
6.	Grants for Flood and Irrigation Works (D6157)	£ 45,175
7.	Purchase of Machinery and Equipment (D6157)	£110,600
		£180,975

The allocations of the funds by States for these various projects are as follows :-

	Well Digging	Irrigation Works and Land Improvement	Machinery & Equipment	Total
Abdali	-	-	11,000	11,000
Alawi	5,000(a)	-	(a)	5,000
Audhali	3,200	-	1,400	4,600
Aulaqi Sheikhdom, Upper	12,000	4,925	3,000	19,925
Aulaqi Sultanate Lower	-	5,000	19,500	24,500
Aulaqi Sultanate, Upper	5,000	8,500	11,500	25,000
Baihan	-	-	6,500	6,500
Dathina	-	-	12,500(b)	12,500
Dhala	-	-	3,200	3,200
- Radfan	-	-	8,500	8,500
Fadhli	-	12,500		12,500
Haushabi	-	-	11,000	11,000
Shaib	-	2,000		2,000
Wahidi	-	12,250	22,500	34,750
	£ 25,200	£ 45,175	£ 110,600	£ 180,975

(a) This amount (£5,000) is a contribution towards a scheme for the drilling of 4 tube-wells and the installation on them of pumping machinery, the total cost of the scheme is estimated at £16,250, the balance of which is being found from State resources.

(b) Grant towards the total cost of providing electricity (estimated at about £48,000) for conversion of agricultural pumping equipment in and around Mudia from diesel to electric motors; the balance is being provided from State resources.

8 Agricultural Credit (D4963 & A,B,C. D6157) (£165,000)
(£275,275)

The total amount available for agricultural credit through the Federal Agricultural Loans Board is £165,000, which has been provided in four CDW grants of £20,000, £25,000, £20,000 and £100,000 over the period 1961/4; the amount shown under D4963 in the main table (i.e. £120,000) represents merely the last two allocations approved under this Scheme during the development period 1963/6, the first two being approved in 1961/3 (see also entry under Serial No. 21 below). The total amount available to the Board is, therefore, £165,000, which is to constitute a revolving fund, recoveries being credited to it for subsequent reissue. Under the terms of Scheme D4963, A, B and C loans can be issued by the Agricultural Loans Board through the local State authorities, not only for agricultural purposes (e.g. purchase and installation of engine and pump, purchase of machinery or equipment, cultivation of land) but also to engine and pump mechanics (i.e. to help them to set up in business). Recoveries are generally to be effected over a maximum of four years and simple interest at 3 per cent per annum is charged on outstanding amounts. State Government loans from funds available under Scheme D6157 are made on generally similar terms.

The following table shows the allocations by Federal States of amounts available for agricultural credit under each of these two schemes (though, for completeness of the record, details of an earlier sum of £6,100 provided previously for loans under CDW Scheme D4720 are also included) :-

	D4720	D4963 A, B and C		D6157	
	1960 Funds	Allocation of Original Funds	Reallocation from Repayments		Total
li	-	10,000	3,150	19,000	32,150
	-	- (c)	-	-	-
i	-	7,000	-	-	7,000
li	5,000	15,000	-	35,400	55,400
i Sheikhdom,	-	20,000	-	15,575	35,575
i Sultanate,	-	20,000	-	15,500	35,500
i Sultanate,	-	- (c)	-	14,000	14,000
n	1,100	17,400	1,500	33,500	53,500
na	-	20,000	-	27,500	47,500
	-	19,350	-	16,800	36,150
Radfan	-	-	-	18,500)(d) 10,000)(d)(e)	28,500
li	-	-	-	27,000	27,000
abi	-	9,250	750	15,000	25,000
hi	-	- (c)	-	2,500	2,500
	-	7,000	-	10,000	17,000
di	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
, Lower	-	-	-	15,000	15,000
	£ 6,100	£ 165,000	£ 5,400	£ 275,275	£ 451,775

(c) An application is being made for additional funds to enable allocations to be made to the Alawi Sheikhdom, Upper Aulaqi Sultanate and Maflahi.

(d) For Radfan only.

(e) Including grants.

Agricultural Demonstrations and Experiments

9. Poultry Rearing Unit (D6115) (Cap - £1,440) (Rec - £1,060)

The scheme provides for the capital and recurrent costs of establishing a small chicken rearing centre at Al Kod, at which selected breeds of poultry will be reared under local conditions up to point of lay and then be sold to farmers with a view to improving local egg production; suitable day-old chickens will be imported from Kenya by air for the unit. Investigations will also be undertaken at the centre into methods of breeding, management and disease control. It will be located at the same site as - and managed with - the livestock scheme (q.v. under Serial No. 11) as one unit.

10. Trial Plots and Nurseries

A trial plot and nursery has been established at Maifa'ah (Wahidi) to further agricultural investigations and demonstrations. The work of the plot is arranged to provide information on improvements in yields of existing crops, to carry out experiments in connection with the introduction of new crops, to demonstrate the use of artificial fertilisers, to investigate problems of soil improvement, etc.

Livestock Development

11 Cattle Improvement Scheme (D6267) (Cap - £4,700)
(Rec - 1,400)

This scheme aims at introducing to the farming community the benefits of artificial insemination as a means towards economic livestock improvement and at demonstrating the results to be gained by improved livestock management. A centre is to be established in the Abyan area at which semen will be purchasable by local farmers and where model cowsheds with ancillary buildings will be constructed for display to them. The recurrent cost shown (i e £1,400) is the net cost after allowance has been made for estimated revenue (£200 in 1965/6).

Forestry

12 Trials and Nursery Projects

These projects are in fulfilment of recommendations by Mr. D F Davidson, Forestry and Soil Conservation Adviser, Middle East Development Division.

Agricultural & Irrigation Research

13 Research Section, Al Kod (D4846 & A/DTC for 1963/4 & DTC for 1964/6)

The continuation of the research work on cotton is provided for over the period 1963/6. It is intended to broaden the scope of the section's work by extending its research responsibilities to other agricultural fields. The source of finance for this scheme after 31st March, 1966, is uncertain.

14 Irrigation Research

The funds included in the Federal Estimates under subhead 45 of Vote 2-2 provide for routine site investigations, soil tests and water analysis as well as for experiments on channel lining. Measurement of channel losses and hydrological investigations are also paid for from this subhead. Model experiments may be undertaken in future if warranted.

15. Agricultural Economist (UNEPTA 1965/6)

The services of an Agricultural Economist are required to obtain and collate all the information necessary for a survey and an analysis of the economic aspects of the development of water resources. Provision has been sought for the services of an economist for 12 months.

Horticulture

16. Citrus Expert (UNEPTA 1965/6)

In view of the difficulties experienced over the last few years in the citrus production in the Federation, expert advice is now necessary on ways and means of rehabilitating the citrus industry in the middle region of the Federation. The scheme allows for the services of an expert for 12 months.

17. Stone Fruit and Viticulture Expert (UNEPTA 1965/6)

Stone fruit (i.e. peaches, apricots, plums) and vines already grow satisfactorily on the Audhali plateau and it is thought that other high altitude areas of the Federation could also produce such fruit. Advice is, therefore, being sought on how best the area under stone fruit and vine production in the Federation can be extended. The services of an expert for six months have been approved.

18. Entomologist for Melon Infestation (BTA) (c.£2,500 *)

Application has been made for the services, under British Technical Assistance Funds, of an entomologist to examine the pest which attacks the melon crop and to recommend control methods so that cultivation of this valuable fruit for both internal and external markets can be resumed and expanded. The estimated cost of an entomologist's services for six months in 1965/6 is shown, it being expected that they will be required for a further 6-12 months in 1966/7.

19. Revolving Fund for Purchase & Sale of Fruit Trees, Fertilisers and Minor Equipment (D6157) (c.£2,000)

An amount of £2,000 is being made available from CDW scheme D6157 to establish a revolving fund to enable the Director of Agriculture & Irrigation to purchase planting materials and simple tools and equipment for resale to federal farmers.

20. Distribution of Fruit Trees (D6157) (£2,000)

The authorities in the Upper Aulaqi Sheikhdom and the Upper Aulaqi Sultanate are each providing £1,000 from funds available to them from CDW scheme D6157 for the purchase of fruit trees for issue to farmers in their states.

21. Carry-forward commitments on CDW Schemes from previous development period

The principal item in the figure shown is £25,000, representing the second stage of the Agricultural Loans Scheme referred to under Item 8 above; although this allocation was approved before 1st April, 1963, it was not paid then.

SOURCE OF FINANCE IN £s.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Serial No.	Title of Scheme	Federal Govt.	CDW (Capital)	CDW (Recurrent)	BTA/DTC ODM	UN and Agencies	States Funds	Dev. Other Sources	Supplementary Details
II - MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES									
	Fisheries								
1	Refrigerated Vessels for States' Fisheries		16,000						Scheme D6120 (n)
2	Purse Seine Fishing Vessel for Fisheries Department		24,462				20,000		Aden State Development Fund (1965/6) (n) Scheme D5524 (n)
3	Pre-investment Survey, Feasibility Study and Training Programme for the development of South Arabian Fisheries		7,143	35,266			29,462		Aden State Development Fund (1963/5) (n) Scheme D5772 for 1964/6 includes as a recurrent cost the Federal Government's contribution towards experts' services and local costs (£9,611). The residual commitment on this for 1966/8 is £30,460 (n)
								252,607	UNSF 1965/8; total cost of scheme to fund is shown (n)
4	Visits by Stored Products Entomologist				c.2,400				
5	Turtle Biologist							c.3,430	UNEPTA 1965/6. Local contribution to be met from Vote 2-3 of Federal Estimates reimbursible from CDW annual contribution to Estimates(n)
6	Contribution to Annual Estimates 1963/4			7,181 Act					Scheme D5476
	1964/5			25,760					Scheme D5869
	1965/6			17,000 +					
7	Carry-forward commitments on CDW schemes of previous development period		3,750	-290					(n) For minus sign see Note 6
	Total		51,355	84,917	c.2,400	c.256,037	49,462		

1. Two Refrigerated Fishing Vessels for States Fisheries (D6120) (£[illegible])

In view of the fact that the traditional SAMBUQ has been developed to the extent of its capabilities, it is proposed now, as a result of experiments by the Fisheries Department, to introduce for trial use by the fishermen of Aden, Fadhli and Subaihi (Abdali) two modern 35-foot purse-seine-type fishing vessels. It is hoped that these vessels with their greater range, fish catching capabilities and hold capacity will be the forerunners of a modern local fishing fleet. The two experimental vessels, which will be built locally, will be operated as a trial for the first two years by the States' Fisheries Boards. Crews for the vessels will be trained at the Fisheries Training School (see Serial No. 3 below).

Provision is also made in the Aden Development Fund for 1965/6 of a sum for the construction locally of two further 35-foot purse-seine-type fishing vessels for use by Aden fishermen; the cost of the running of these vessels will be a charge on Aden State Fisheries Development Funds.

2. Purse Seine Fishing Vessel ("Rizq Al Bahr") for Fisheries Department (D5524) (Cap - £24,462)

The Fisheries Department vessel "Gulf Explorer" has out-lived its economic usefulness and is no longer entirely suitable for the planned future fisheries development work. It is, therefore, necessary to replace this vessel with one suited to extending the experimental and exploratory work in the tunny and kingfish fisheries, with particular reference to purse-seining and floating long-lines for tunny not only in the waters of the Federation and the Eastern Protectorate but also on the high seas off Aden. The ship is being built in Scotland and sailed out to Aden. The cost of the project is a joint one between the Federal Government and the Aden State Government, each sharing half the cost of the vessel from its CDW allocation. The total cost of the new vessel is estimated at £59,924. The Federal Government's half share has been reduced by estimated sale value of the present vessel (i.e. £5,000).

3. Pre-Investment Survey, Feasibility Study and Training for the development of S. Arabian Fisheries (U.N. Special Fund and D5772) (UNSF - £252,607) (1965/8) (CDW - £42,409) (1964/6)

Reference has been made in various reports to the extensive fisheries potential of the Federation (e.g. Annexure A of the Commonwealth Development Finance Company Report 1961) and this project, which is being executed by the Food and Agricultural Organisation on behalf of the UNSF, aims -

(a) to collate and analyse all information available on oceanographic conditions in the Gulf of Aden and adjacent waters,

(b) to carry out exploratory fishing in these areas, and

(c) to provide training for fishermen and master fishermen.

Advisory services on the mobilisation of domestic and foreign capital to accelerate the growth of the fishing industry, although not included in the original plan, would be obtainable from UNSF sources subsequently if required. The project will span 4 years, 1965/8, and, in accordance with UNSF procedure for such assistance, contains provision for contributions from the Federal Government which take the form of:

(a) cash payment of 15 per cent of the cost of foreign experts' services, and

(b) considerable local counterpart services.

The Federal Government's contributions will be met partly from CDW Scheme D5524 and partly from staff and services provided in Vote 2-4 (Fisheries) of the Federal Estimates. The Federal Government contribution to the project under Scheme D5524 is of the following nature :-

	Total Requirement for 1964/8	Provision under D5524 for 1964/6
(a) Additional staff	17,500	8,750
(b) Training and subsistence allowance - for Federal fishermen undergoing training	13,230	6,615
(c) Running and maintenance of Government Fisheries vessel above normal usage	10,500	5,250
(d) Running and maintenance of vehicle	3,780	1,890
(e) Miscellaneous office and general adminstr. costs	6,300	3,150
(f) Counterpart cash contribution towards FAO local costs	14,416	9,611
(g) Provision of Project Office, Laboratory and Training Centre	7,143	7,143
	£ 72,869	£ 42,409

It is/ to be noted that as part of the scheme a Fisheries Training School will be established at which fishermen will receive training.

4. Visits by Stored Products Entomologist (DTC)

In fulfilment of a recommendation made by Mr. R.C. Cole, a Fish Curing & Quality Control Officer, as the result of a visit in October 1962/March 1963, the services of a Stored Products Entomologist from the UK Pest Infestation Laboratory (Slough) have been obtained for the investigation into, and advice on the control of, pest infestation in stored dried fish. Provision is made for two visits, each of six weeks' duration, during 1964 and 1965.

5. Turtle Biologist (UNEPTA 1965/6)

In view of the growing value to the Federation of the trade in turtles, a study of the life cycle and habits of the green turtle found along the shores of the Federation is necessary to provide the basis for plans for the future development of the industry and for measures to conserve the species. It is estimated that such a study will take about 6 months of preparation.

7. Carry-forward commitments on CDW Schemes of previous development period

The principal features on the balance carried forward from the 1961-3 period are:

(a) an amount (£3,500) provided under Scheme D5094 (as a loan) for the creation of a revolving loans fund to provide credit facilities for Bir Ali (Wahidi) fishermen to purchase improved and tested equipment (e.g. nylon nets, powered boats); and

(b) provision (£455), also under Scheme D5094, to meet the expenses of sending a Fisheries Assistant to the Sudan to study mother-of-pearl cultivation methods.

SOURCE OF FINANCE IN £s.

A Serial No.	B Title of Scheme	C Federal Govt.	D CDW (Capital)	E CDW (Recurrent)	F BTA/DIC ODM	G UN AND Agencies	H States Dev. Funds	I Other Sources	J Supplementary Details
II -	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES								
	Co-operative & Marketing								
1	Packing & Grading Sheds		2,000						Scheme D6126 (n)
2	Fish Marketing & Refrigeration Facilities		3,500						Scheme D5241 & A (n)
3	Blast Freezing Plant		4,500						Scheme D5776 (n)
4	Loan for establishment of Primary Producers' Retail Outlets		15,000						Scheme D6260 (n)
5	Survey of Working & Finances of Central Wholesale Produce Market						See note		Cost to be met from funds of Aden State whose responsibility the market is.
6	Contribution to Annual Estimates 1963/4			19,334 Act					Scheme D5637
	1964/5			21,756					
	1965/6			15,000 +					Scheme D5870
7	UK Courses for Co-operative & Marketing Staff 1963/6				1,660				(n)
8	Carry-forward commitments on CDW Schemes of previous development period.		-665	3,657					Total: £2,992. For minus sign see Note 6.
	Total		24,335	59,747	1,660				

1. Packing and Grading Sheds (D6126) (Cap - £2,000)

Packing and grading sheds for horticultural produce were previously built from CDW funds in the Fadhli, Lower Yafai, Dathina and Audhali States. Two further sheds are being built during the period 1963/6 in the Zara and Mukairas areas - the latter a second shed required for the ever-expanding production of the area. The staffing and maintenance of the sheds are undertaken by the local co-operative societies using the sheds with assistance from the Central Wholesale Produce Market.

2. Fish Marketing & Refrigeration Facilities (D5241 & A) (Cap - £3,500)

This addition to an earlier scheme provides for the erection of an ice-making and cold storage plant in Subaihi territory (Abdali) for use by the fishermen of the region, and includes as part of it an amount for a staff quarter office. This plant would supplement a similar one at Shuqra, provision for which was made under this pre-1963 scheme; the Shuqra plant is being erected during 1963-6. The cost of both plants is to be treated as an interest-free loan, repayment of which is to be made within 5 years after an initial moratorium.

3. Blast Freezing Plant (D5776) (Cap - £4,500)

A blast freezing plant is required in Aden for demonstration and experimental purposes in connection with fish marketing and refrigeration in the Federation. Only with such a plant can surveys be made in the frozen fish export market; already inquiries have been received from firms in Ceylon, Italy, Malta and the U.S.A. on the possibilities of export of frozen fish and to test these markets and others it is essential to be able to send deep-frozen samples.

4. Loan for establishment of Primary Producers' Retail Outlet (D6260) (£15,000)

A sum of £15,000 is being sought as a loan for a South Arabian Packers' Co-operative Association for the building and equipping of retail shops (e.g. in Aden) from which to sell agricultural and horticultural produce and for the shop's working capital for purchases of stock, payment of staff and meeting its overheads.

5. Survey of Working & Finances of Central Wholesale Produce Market

A survey was undertaken during 1964/5, by the Economist Intelligence Unit, on the charges levied by the Market to ascertain whether the present commission charged (8% of sale price) represents an economic rate for the successful operation of the Market. The cost of the survey is being borne by Aden State funds as the Market operates under State legislation.

6. UK Courses for Co-operative & Marketing Staff

Separate provision was made for the cost of sending two serving officers per year for co-operative training at Loughborough Technical College. It is now considered that this scheme should be discontinued as a separate one and that this training should be provided in future as part of the general scheme for the training of government officers in the UK. (see Project No.2 under Ministry of Supreme Council Affairs).

7. Carry-forward commitments on CDW Schemes of previous development period

The principal item carried forward is the cost of the Shuqra cold-storage plant (£3,000) - see Project No.3 above.

SOURCE OF FINANCE IN £s.

A Serial No.	B Title of Scheme	C Federal Govt.	D CDW (Capital)	E CDW (Recurrent)	F BIA/DTC ODM	G UN and Agencies	H States Dev. Funds	I Other Sources	J Supplementary Details
III -	MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION								
1	Hard Standings at Khormaksar Airport						55,247		Aden State Development Fund for 1963-5 assisted by CDW (Scheme No.D4772) (n)
2	New Khormaksar Airport Buildings (Preliminaries)					(a) 80,000 (b)140,000			Aden State Development 1963-5 (n) Aden State Development 1965-6
3	Contribution to Annual Estimates								
	(a)in respect of net expenditure on aeronautical communications (Subhead 11 of Vote 3-2)	1963/4 1964/5 1965/6					14,193 A) 59,077 R) c.59,077)		Paid by UK Ministry of Aviation (n)
	(b)in respect of special expenditure under Vote 3-2 1965/6	(i)	10,856				1,465		Scheme D6235 and UK Ministry of Aviation(n)
		(ii)	(35,600)				(35,600)		CDW/UK Ministry of Aviation (n)
4	Carry-forward commitment on CDW Scheme of previous development period		3,756						Scheme D5379 (n)
	Total		3,756	10,856		275,247	133,812		

1. Hard standings at Khormaksar Airport

This represents the completion by Aden State of a scheme begun in the 1955/60 Aden Development Plan for the provision of hard standings and parking bays for aircraft at the Civil Airport, Khormaksar. The total cost of the project, which is being undertaken in three phases over 1960/6, is £130,000, and the second phase (which is estimated to cost £80,000) is assisted by a grant of up to £68,000 from the Aden allocation of CDW funds for 1960/4 under Scheme D4772.

2. New Khormaksar Airport Buildings (Preliminaries)

A modern airport building at Khormaksar with up-to-date accommodation to handle the estimated flow of passengers through it during the 1970's is estimated as likely to cost £1 million, and the Aden State Government is planning to provide this item in its 1965/70 Development Plan. The provision under (a) is merely in respect of preliminary costs in preparing plans and diagrams; that under (b) is the estimated cost of the first year's work on the building.

3. Contribution to Annual Estimates

(a) In respect of net expenditure on aeronautical telecommunications under Vote 3-2

60% of the net expenditure on aeronautical telecommunications and flight information services incurred under Vote 3-2 (Civil Aviation) is met by the UK Ministry of Aviation. The Ministry's contribution is calculated as 60% of the total estimated expenditure under subhead 11 (Aeronautical Telecommunications and Flight Information) less 60% of the amount received from the en route charges levied on civil airlines utilising the facilities of these services. Thus, the 1964/5 Revised and the 1965/6 Draft Estimates figure of £59,077 for this contribution is reached as follows :-

60% of total estimated expenditure under subhead 11 of Vote 3-2 (i.e. £119,400)	...	£71,640
Less 60% of total estimated revenue received from en route charges (i.e. £20,939)	...	£12,563
Ministry of Aviation Contribution	...	£59,077

The present system of assessing the UK Ministry of Aviation's contribution is at present under review.

(b) In respect of special expenditure under Vote 3-2

These two projects are in respect of planned improvements of the facilities at Khormaksar civil airport, part of which are expected to be financed by the UK Ministry of Aviation.

Details of these and the expected division of costs are as follows :-

	CDW	UK Ministry of Aviation
(i) Apron facilities and improvements (subhead 22 of 1965/6 Estimates)		
Apron floodlights - £8,285 Firefighting equipment - £105 Sweeper equipment - £1,000	9,390	-
Teleprinter and Testing Equipment (subhead 23 of 1965/6 Estimates)		
Teleprinter equipment - £886 Frequency counter - £1,045 R.T.T. test equipment - £1,000	1,466	1,465
	£ 10,856	£ 1,465

The UK Ministry of Aviation is expected in accordance with previous practice to meet half the cost of new telecommunications equipment at Khormaksar Civil Airport.

(ii) Aeronautical Telecommunications		
(a) Equipment (subhead 21 of 1965/6 Estimates) - £22,000 (b) New transmitter station (subhead 24) - £47,500 (c) Air traffic control special circuit (subhead 26) - £1,700	£ 35,600	£ 35,600

These items are at the present stage provisional only, and the decision to proceed with them must await the outcome of the negotiations with the civil aviation authorities of the Ethiopian Government over the establishment of an Ethiopian Flight Information Centre. If as a result of these discussions it is decided to proceed with the above projects, then UK Ministry of Aviation assistance to the extent of half the cost is expected. As it seems unlikely that the negotiations will be concluded early enough to allow expenditure during 1965/6, no allocation has been made for the schemes against current CDW funds, and the amount is therefore excluded in the totals for columns D and I.

4. Carry-forward commitment on CDW Scheme of previous development period

After allowance of overpayments in other schemes, the remaining amount (£5,000) is in respect of the contribution towards the cost of the construction of Dhala airstrip (D5379).

SOURCE OF FINANCE IN £s.

A Serial No.	B Title of Scheme	C Federal Govt.	D CDW (Capital)	E CDW (Recurrent)	F BTA/DTC ODM	G UN and Agencies	H States Funds	I Dev. Other Sources	J Supplementary Details	
IV -	MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY									
1	Mineral Survey		See note							(n)
2	Establishment of Statistical Bureau			See note						(n)
3	Feasibility Survey of Proposed Fisheries Harbour, Aden						6,650		Cost being borne by Aden State from State Development Fund 1964/5	(n)
4	Handicrafts & Small Scale Village Industries Expert					c.1,150			UNEPTA 1965-6	(n)
5	Commercial Law Adviser					c.2,300			UNEPTA 1965-6	(n)
6	Economic & Industrial Loan Fund						(a)350,000		Aden State Development Fund (1963-5)	(n)
							(b)200,000		Aden State Development Fund (1965-6)	(n)
	Total					c.3,450	556,650			

1. Mineral Survey

A preliminary geological survey of the Protectorate of South Arabia was undertaken in 1961/2. Although the results of this initial reconnaissance were not encouraging, the report of the two geologists recommended that, on the basis of longer-term planning, further geological work should be carried out and that the minimum requirements to permit any firm conclusions to be drawn as to the economic potential of the mineral (non-petroleum) deposits in the area would involve work for three field seasons. It is hoped that the geological survey will be financed as part of BTA funds, and correspondence continues with ODM on this matter.

2. Establishment of Statistical Bureau

The need is felt for a central common-user statistical bureau, gathering and publishing statistics covering the various aspects of governmental activity. At present, statistics are kept somewhat haphazardly by various government departments and there are few statutory provisions for the submission of information on which reliable tables could be based. A properly organised and maintained system of statistics is required for economic and development planning. As a first step towards the creation of a statistical section, it is hoped that a UN Adviser on statistics from the Social and Economic Office in Beirut will visit the Federation during 1965 to carry out a preliminary survey of requirements.

3. Feasibility Survey of Proposed Fisheries Harbour, Aden

Extensive exploitation of the main natural resource of the Federation - its fisheries - is the basis of a grand fisheries development scheme estimated to cost some £3.25 million. This scheme, which is still in the early planning stages, would involve the construction of a large new Fisheries Harbour; once launched, it could generate considerable commercial and industrial development in a variety of related fields (e.g. ship-handling, ship-repairing, ship-building, fish processing, commerce) and could provide a firm basis for a strong Federal economy. As a necessary preliminary to further planning, the Economist Intelligence Unit has been asked to undertake an economic appraisal of the scheme in its various aspects, and the cost of this survey (up to £6,650) is being paid for by Aden State from its Development Funds.

4. Handicrafts & Small Scale Village Industries Expert (UNEPTA 1965/6)

A number of local handicrafts and industries (e.g. rug-making, pottery, leather-work, silver work) is known to exist in various parts of the Federation, and advice is being sought as to the best means of developing and organising the various products of these industries for sale through a retail outlet at present being established in Aden by Aden State. An initial survey of the potential is estimated as likely to take three months.

5. Commercial Law Adviser (UNEPTA 1965/6)

A modern code of commercial law is an urgent need if private investment is to be attracted into the member states of the Federation. Modern legislation designed to take cognisance of the Shari'ah traditions is required on such matters as companies, insurance, registration of business, weights and measures, imports and exports. Assistance in the form of a three months' preliminary survey on the requirements has been asked for with a view to the preparation of the more urgent legislation and of a subsequent longer-term project.

6. Economic and Industrial Loan Fund

The Aden State Government is in process of establishing an Industrial Development Board which will come within the aegis of the Aden State Ministry of Finance. Its purpose will be to foster the development of industries in Aden State, and it will have an initial capital of £350,000 for this purpose; provision is made for a further £200,000 to be made available to the Board from Aden Development funds during 1965/6.

SOURCE OF FINANCE IN £s.

A. Serial No.	B. Title of Scheme	C. Federal Govt.	D. CDW (Capital)	E. CDW (Recurrent)	F. BTA/DTC ODM	G. UN and Agencies	H. States Funds	I. Dev. Other Sources	J. Supplementary Details
V -	**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**								
	Primary Education								
1	Primary School, Al-Ittihad 2nd Stage		10,800						Scheme D5851 (n)
2	Additional Primary Schools, replacements or extensions		108,285 *						(n)
3	Up-country Primary Schools - Additions and improvements						17,750		Scheme D6157 (n)
4	Primary Schools, Aden State					(a) 47,757			Aden State Development Fund (1963-5) (n)
						(b) 20,000			Aden State Development Fund (1965-6) (n)
	Intermediate Education								
5	Completion of Waht Intermediate School		5,000						Scheme D4948 & A (n)
6	Four Intermediate Schools - Dhala, Baihan, Sa'id, Azzan		56,600						Scheme D5894 (n)
7	Additional Intermediate Schools or extensions		155,192 *						(n)
8	Intermediate Schools, Aden State					(a) 98,634			Aden State Development Fund (1963-5) (n)
						(b)135,000			Aden State Development Fund (1965-6) (n)
	Secondary Education								
9	Construction & Equipment of secondary school, Al-Ittihad 2nd stage		75,000						Scheme D5862 (n)
10	Secondary Schools - Lahej and Zingibar - 1st Stage		36,523	3,100					Scheme D6140 (n)
11	Secondary Schools, Aden State					(a) 10,059			Aden State Development Fund (1963-5) (n)
						(b)110,000			Aden State Development Fund (1965-6) (n)

contd...

SOURCE OF FINANCE IN £s.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Serial No.	Title of Scheme	Federal Govt.	CDW (Capital)	CDW (Recurrent)	BTA/DTC ODM	UN and Agencies	States Funds	Dev. Other Sources	Supplementary Details
12	Teacher Training								
	T.T. Centre, Al-Ittihad, 2nd Stage		25,000						Scheme D4991 & A . (n)
13	T.T. Centre, Aden						10,000		Aden State Development Fund (1965-6) (n)
	Technical & Trade Training								
14	Extension to Technical Institute				43,500 +				(n)
	Overseas Scholarships								
15	Scholarships in the UK 1963/6				c 8,500 +				Contribution to Estimates to Vote 6-1. Subhead 12 Continuation of Scheme D5178 Under DTC auspices (n)
16	Scholarships outside UK 1965/6		15,470						(n)
17	Scholarships, 1963/6	c.140,000							
18	UNICEF Contribution to Annual Estimates					c.22,500			
19	Vote 6-2: States 1963/4								Scheme D5475 (States' Scholars to Bayoomi & Technical Colleges). £7,246 Act. Scheme D5488 (Recurrent costs Al-Ittihad Secondary school) £11,943 Act. Scheme D5495 (Non-graduate teachers N E) £9,631 Act.

contd.

SOURCE OF FINANCE IN £s.

A Serial No.	B Title of Scheme	C Federal Govt.	D CDW (Capital)	E CDW (Recurrent)	F BIA/DTC ODM	G UN and Agencies	H States Dev. Funds	I Other Sources	J Supplementary Details
19	(Contd.)								Scheme D5502 (Recurrent costs, Bayoomi College Hostel) £2,822 Act. Scheme D5565 (Recurrent costs, Al-Ittihad Primary School) £390Act Scheme D5583 (Recurrent costs, Al-Ittihad T.T. Centre) £11,078 Act. Scheme D5684 (Contribution towards Annual Estimates) £8,000 Act.
	1964/5			51,101 Act					
	1965/6			158,927					Scheme D6093 & A
20	Vote 6-3: Aden			150,000 R					
	1963/4			31,090 Act					Scheme D5708
	1964/5			56,877					Scheme D5880 & A
	1965/6			55,000 R					
21	Carry-forward commitments on CDW Schemes of previous development period		58,648	- 2,066					Total: £56,582. For minus sign see note 6 above (n)
	Total	c.140,000	531,048	519,499	c.52,000	c.22,450	449,200	-	

22 In addition to the above schemes, the Ministry of Education has received offers of scholarships from the following countries :-

Canada	4	New Zealand	1
Ceylon	3	Nigeria	2
Hong Kong	2	Rhodesia	2
India	1	Saudi Arabia	No number fixed
Malaysia	3	United Kingdom (Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme)	2

Primary Education

1. Primary School, Al-Ittihad, 2nd Stage (D5851) (Cap - £10,800)

CDW Scheme D5235 provided, inter alia, for the construction and furnishing of the first stage of the Primary School at Al-Ittihad - two classrooms with office and lavatories - at a cost of £3,600. The second stage is to expand the initial structure to a 2-stream (8-class) school with ancillary accommodation.

2. Additional Primary Schools and replacements of or extensions to existing Primary Schools (Cap - £108,825)

A number of new schools or extensions to existing schools in the states of the Federation (other than Aden) will bring primary education to a larger number of children in the main centres of population. In certain areas, unsuitable existing buildings will be replaced by simple utilitarian schools; in others, schools will be provided for the first time. Approximately 38 structures will be involved in some 12 states.

3. Up-country Primary Schools - additions and improvements (D6157) (Cap - £17,750)

From funds made available to States' Governments under CDW Scheme D6157 (States' Development Funds) the following allocations have been made by individual States :-

(a) Abdali	£4,000	- for the reconstruction of primary schools at Malbiyya and Huwairib (Subaihi); the State allocation is to supplement money raised locally;
(b) Aulaqi Sheikhdom, Upper	£1,500	- towards the construction of a primary school at Sedr Al Baras, the balance being provided from State funds;
(c) Dhala	£6,000	- for reconstruction of and improvements to 8 existing primary schools in the State;
(d) Maflahi	£5,000	- for the construction and equipping of primary schools at Jebl Harir and Beni Musallam;
(e) Shaib	£1,250	- for the construction of boarding accommodation (recurrent costs to be met by the State Government) at Awabil.
Total	£ 17,750	

4. Primary Schools, Aden State (Cap - £167,757)

(a) 1963/5 - the amount includes the cost of the new 2-stream school at Ar-Raudha, Ma'alla.

(b) 1965/6 - two 3-stream boys' schools are projected for Al Mansura, Sheikh Othman; provision is also made for accommodation for additional streams at Tawahi and Hiswa (for boys) and in Crater (for girls).

Intermediate Education

5. Completion of Waht (Abdali) Intermediate School (D4948A)

An additional £5,000 is provided to add to the £10,000 available under Scheme D4948 during the previous development period for the completion of the Waht Intermediate School.

6. Four Intermediate Schools - Dhala, Baihan, Sa'id, Azzan (D5894) (Cap - £56,000)

The schools projected are each for c.130 pupils and provide boarding accommodation and equipment required for 60-90 boarders. Staff accommodation for a headmaster and four teachers is also included in the provision for each unit. The amount provided for the project, originally estimated in 1962, has been found on tender to be insufficient and a supplementary grant of about £70,000 is being sought to meet the additional costs involved; the actual amount required will be deductible from the £155,192 shown under the next project (i.e. Serial No. 7).

7. Additional Intermediate Schools or extensions to existing Intermediate Schools (Cap - £155,192)

The plans for the development of intermediate education in the hinterland states of the Federation aim at additional intermediate school places as follows :-

(a) new single stream (3-class) schools with boarding accommodation - Ahwar, Mudia, Mukairas, Tor-al-Bah, Lodar;

(b) extensions to existing boarding schools - Dhala, Baihan, Sa'id, Azzan;

(c) Intermediate day school for girls - Ja'ar;

(d) addition of boarding sections to existing day schools - Mudia, Lodar.

The provision of these facilities is phased over the period 1965/7, and only the first phase is allowed for in the provision recorded in the table; the amount of this programme achieved in 1963/6 will depend on the costs of building at the various sites.

8. Intermediate Schools, Aden State (Cap - £233,634)

The 1963/5 figure includes the costs of a 2-stream school at Little Aden for boys and a 2-stream school for girls in Ma'alla, as well as extensions to various boys' schools of which the principal one is in Ma'alla. During 1965/6 a 6-stream boys' school in Crater and a 3-stream girls' school in Al Mansura are being budgeted for. The estimated building cost per stream for an intermediate school in Aden is £15,000.

Secondary Education

9. Secondary School, Al-Ittihad, 2nd Stage (D5862) (Cap - £75,000)

The first stage of this project was provided for in the previous development period under Scheme D4962 at a cost of £60,000 and allowed for the building, furnishing and equipping of a single stream boys' boarding school for 140 pupils (most of whom would be boarders) with library, laboratory, dormitory, administrative and staff accommodation. The second stage provides for the conversion of the original unit into a 2-stream boarding school for 280 boys

10. Secondary Schools - Lahej and Zingibar, 1st Stage (D6140) (Cap - £35,523) (Rec - 3,100)

The project aims at the construction during 1964/7 of a single stream (4-class) boys' secondary boarding school at Lahej (Abdali) and a single stream (4-class) boys' secondary day school at Zingibar (Fadhli) at a total cost of £60,000.

Each school when complete will have accommodation for c.140 pupils and will be equipped with laboratory, library, administrative and sports facilities. In addition, Lahej will have accommodation for 105 boarders. The first-phase requirements of a capital nature (£26,104 at Lahej and £10,419 at Zingibar) are based on the Lahej school coming into operation in January, 1965, and the Zingibar one in 1965/6. Provision for the staff at Lahej for January - March, 1965, is made in this scheme, and the recurrent costs for both schools with effect from April, 1965, will appear in Vote 5-2 (States' Education) of the Federal Estimates and will be reimbursed from CDW funds through the contributory scheme for this vote of the Estimates.

11. Secondary Schools, Aden State (Cap - £120,059)

The 1963/5 figures allow for the construction of extension rooms in existing schools; in 1965/6 £120,000 is provided for building a 3-stream boys' secondary school in Crater and a girls' junior secondary school in Ma'alla.

Teacher Training

12. Teacher Training Centre, Al-Ittihad, 2nd Stage (D4991A) (Cap - £25,000)

During the 1961/3 development period, £28,000 was provided under Scheme D4991 for the building of the first stage of a Teacher Training Centre at Al-Ittihad with classrooms and hostel accommodation for 40, the necessary office space and one staff quarter. During the current development period, this Teacher Training Centre will be completed by the addition of accommodation to enable the centre to take 80 trainees; during this phase, 3 further staff quarters will be built.

13. Teacher Training Centres, Aden (Cap - £10,000)

£10,000 is provided during 1965/6 for extensions to Teacher Training Centres in Aden to allow for larger intakes of students for training as teachers.

Technical Education

14. Extension of the Technical Institute, Ma'alla (ODM Technical Education Funds) (Cap - £43,500M)

On the basis of recommendations made by Mr. J.C. Jones, Adviser on Technical Education to the UK Ministry of Overseas Development, as a result of his visit to the Federation in March, 1964, plans have been drawn up for the extension of classroom and office accommodation at the Technical Institute, Ma'alla, in order that the present Technicians' courses may be expanded and the capacity of the Institute increased. Part of the present accommodation in the Institute is being converted by Aden State for use as a Craft Training Centre to be run by the Aden Department of Labour and Welfare.

The alterations to the Technical Institute would be so undertaken as to allow for future upward construction to accommodate the increase expected in the numbers enrolling for technical training. The increase in recurrent costs of the Technical Institute arising from this expansion (estimated at about £4,050) in 1965/6 will be met from the CDW contributory scheme covering Vote 6-3 (Aden Education).

Overseas Scholarships

15. Scholarships in the UK (DTC/ODM)

Five federal students are receiving education in the UK on scholarships provided by the DTC/ODM at an annual cost of c.£2,800.

16. Scholarships outside the UK (£15,470 M)

The figure for 1965/6 is in respect of 16 scholars at the American University of Beirut, 4 at Cairo University, 1 in Jordan and 1 at Khartoum University; it also includes a provisional amount for new scholarships to be awarded during 1965/6 for study outside the UK. The assistance sought is in the form of a CDW grant towards the expenditure under Vote 6-1 (Ministry of Education) subhead 12 (Scholarships), as aid for training outside the UK falls within the scope of CDW assistance.

17. Scholarships, 1963/6 (c.£140,000)

The main cost of the Federal Government's scholarship programme is being borne from subhead 12 (Scholarships) of Vote 6-1 (Ministry of Education - Office of Minister and Headquarters) as a direct charge on the annual Estimates; the estimated cost of the programme over the 3 years 1963/6 is £140,000.

18. UNICEF, 1964/5 (£22,500)

For the years 1964/5 UNICEF is giving educational assistance to the value of approximately £4,500 for equipment and vehicles (mainly for teacher training and for inspection) and £18,500 for expenses and allowances in connection with teacher training courses. An application has been made for the continuation and expansion of the assistance during 1966/7.

21. Carry-forward commitments on CDW Schemes of previous development period

The principal items in this figure are:

(a) £31,500 in respect of the completion of the first stage of the Secondary School, Al-Ittihad (D4962) - see note under item 9 above.

(b) £24,407 in respect of the completion of the first stage of the Teachers Training Centre, Al-Ittihad (D4991) - see note under item 12 above.

SOURCE OF FINANCE IN £s.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
Serial No.	Title of Scheme	Federal Govt.	CDW (Capital)	CDW (Recurrent)	BTA/DTC ODM	UN and Agencies	States Funds	Dev. Other Sources	Supplementary Details	
VI -	MINISTRY OF HEALTH									
	District Hospitals									
1	Sa'id and Azzan		120,450	See note		See note			Scheme D5893 & A	(n)
2	Dhala and Baihan 1st Phase		50,400	" "		" "			Scheme D6252	(n)
3	Additions - Lahej and Makhzan	41,500							Federal Estimates, 1965-6: Vote 10-6	
	Health Units									
4	Construction of Health Units		15,000 +	" "						
5	Improvement of Health Units						1,750		Scheme D6157	(n)
	Drinking Water Supplies									
6	Pure Water Supplies to Villages	25,400	4,300						Scheme D6153	(n)
7	Improvement of Local Water Supplies					18,750			Scheme D6157	(n)
8	Mobile Eye Clinic							3,515	Scheme D5591 - Central (Aden) in support of project by Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind	(n)
	Medical Facilities, Aden State									
9	Improvements	8,200							Scheme D5729 & A	(n)
10	Auxiliary Air-conditioning Plant, Q.E.H.	20,000 +								
11	Out-patient and Dental Unit, Khormaksar					45,000			) Aden State Dev. Fund	
12	Mental and Infectious Diseases Hospital					165,700			) (1963-6) assisted by	
13	Maternity Clinic, Sheikh Othman					37,170			) CDW (from 1960-4 allocation to Aden State	(n)
14	Dispensaries					60,000			) Aden State Dev.Fund	
15	Port Health Office					30,000			) (1965-6) assisted by	
16	Medical Store					30,000			) CDW (from 1965-6 allocation to Aden State)	(n)

SOURCE OF FINANCE IN £s.

A Serial No.	B Title of Scheme	C Federal Govt.	D CDW (Capital)	E CDW (Recurrent)	F BTA/DTC ODM	G UN and Agencies	H States Funds	I Dev. Other Sources	J Supplementary Details	
(Contd)										
17	UNICEF Aid for Maternal and Child Health, 1963-5					c.45,000			UNICEF	(n)
18	WHO Consultancy Services					See note			WHO	(n)
19	WHO Training Fellowships					See note			WHO	(n)
20	Malaria Pre-eradication Control Service, 1964-6							24,485	Scheme D6250 - Central (Aden)	(n)
21	Contribution to Annual Estimates (a) 1963-4			73,636	Act				Scheme D5256 & A (Lodar Hospital Recurrent Cost) £9,824 Act Scheme D5437 & A (Contribution to Federal Estimates) £63,812	
	(b) 1964-5			114,427					Scheme D5868 & A	
	(c) 1965-6			110,000	+					
22	Carry-forward commitments on CDW Schemes from previous development period		771	7,599					Total: £8,370	(n)
	Total	41,500	240,221	309,962	-	c.45,000	388,370	28,000		

District Hospitals

At the present stage of development it is considered there should be a rural hospital unit for each 100,000 of the population, the units being placed in such a way that people are able to get hospital treatment without having to travel for more than a day by motor transport or to fly to Aden. The units are planned as supervisory centres for neighbouring health units and will deal with cases referred by health assistants as beyond their competence. They will be staffed by Medical Officers and have nursing staff attached to them. The standard basis of design allows for simple diagnostic and operative facilities including X-ray apparatus, and for 24 - 50 beds (which could be expanded, relatively cheaply, to 100 beds later if required). Each hospital will be equipped with 2 Landrovers. District hospitals already exist at Lahej (Abdali), Makhzan (Lower Yafai/ Fadhli) and Lodar (Audhali).

1. Sa'id (Upper Aulaqi Sheikhdom) and Azzan (Wahidi) (D5893A) (Cap - £120,450)

The provision, based on actual tender prices, allows for (a) the construction costs of each site of the hospital buildings, medical officer's house, nursing sister's flat and staff hostel; (b) the supply of equipment (including X-ray unit), furniture, fittings and linen to each unit; and (c) the costs of electricity and water fittings in each unit. UNICEF is supplying a Landrover and certain equipment for each hospital, and will continue to supply certain non-capital needs. A second Landrover has been found a necessity at the hospital at Lodar and is included as part of the equipment for each unit. The recurrent costs of these two district hospitals, estimated at £22,000 in a full year, will be borne on Vote 9-1 (Health) of the Federal Estimates and will be the subject of CDW reimbursement through inclusion in the CDW contributory scheme to the cost of this Vote.

2. Dhala and Baihan, 1st Phase (D6252) (Cap - £50,400)

Only the initial phase in construction is proposed for the district hospitals at Dhala and Baihan during the current development period. This first phase would result in two small units each for operation by a doctor and a nursing sister. Maternity and Child Health equipment for these two units is being provided by UNICEF. The second phase, which would complete the units to the pattern of the hospitals at Sa'id and Azzan at a cost of about £90,000, would be held over to the next development period; this phase would include the provision for staff accommodation which would in the interim have to be provided for from local sources by rental. Since the buildings are not likely to be completed much before March, 1966, there is unlikely to be any recurrent expenditure in connection with these units during 1965/6; for a full year the recurrent costs are estimated at £20,000.

3. Additions - Lahej and Makhzan District Hospitals (Cap - £41,500)

At Lahej hospital accommodation is being provided for female nursing staff, both qualified and trainee, and private wards added at a cost of £16,500. The balance of £25,000 is for Makhzan hospital, where further staff housing, private wards, teaching accommodation and a new water supply (including the sinking and equipping of a borehole) are planned.

Health Units

4. Construction of 10 Health Units (Cap - £15,000)

It is scheduled that 10 Health Units will be constructed during 1963/6 at a cost (including equipment) of c.£1,500 each at the following sites :-

(a) New Units: Sarar (Lower Yafai), Al Arq (Lower Aulaqi), Azraqi (Amiri), Dhubiyat (Amiri), Al Milah (Haushabi).

(b) Replacement Units: Tor al Baha (Abdali), Ras Al Ara (Abdali), Khalla (Maflahi), Zingibar (Fadhli), Khesha'a (Alawi).

This represents the maximum number of units, the staffing and construction of which can be undertaken in the period. Each unit will be staffed by a Health Assistant, which will involve an increase of establishment in this grade in Vote 9-1 of the 1966/7 Federal Estimates. The annual "other charges" costs at each of the additional units (for drugs, medicines and equipment) are estimated at £250; these extra costs will fall to be borne on Vote 9-1 and reimbursed through the contributory CDW scheme.

5. Improvements to Health Units (D6157) (Cap - £1,750)

Money is being provided by the Abdali authorities out of funds allocated to them from CDW Scheme D6157 (States' Development Funds) for the improvement of Health Units in Subaihi and Amoor (£1,000), and by the Shaib administration for minor repairs to the Awabil Health Unit and the provision of rest-house accommodation at Awabil for patients (£750).

Drinking Water Supplies

6. Pure Water Supplies to Villages (D6153) (Cap - £25,400)
(Rec - 4,300)

Drinking water, in most villages, is obtained from open wells and water holes unprotected from animal pollution and is the principal source of intestinal and parasitic diseases which contribute largely to the high infant mortality and adult sickness rates in the Federation. The provision of pure water supplies is, therefore, an important step for the improvement of health in rural areas. This scheme, which is an experimental one, provides for the establishment of a mobile field team working under a building supervisor, which will make a start on improving the water supplies of the worst afflicted villages by cleaning, deepening and lining wells, supplying drinking water needs and piping the water to distribution tanks from hand or motor pumps. Capital provision in the scheme (£25,400) allows for the purchase of a vehicle, building materials, piping, pumps and tools, while provision for supervisory staff and labour is made at a total cost of £4,300 for the period December, 1964, to March, 1966.

7. Improvement of Local Water Supplies (D6157) (Cap - £18,750)

From funds made available to States' Governments under CDW Scheme D6157 (States' Development Funds), certain states have allocated monies for the improvement of water supplies :-

Aulaqi Sheikhdom, Upper	£2,000	- towards the installation of a piped water supply in Ataq;
Dhala	£15,000	- towards the cost of installing a village water supply through standpoints at Dhala;
Shaib	£1,500	- for (a) the digging of wells to provide water supplies at Bakhal and Lowdia (£500), and (b) the building of a catchment basin at Al Nagdi to supplement water supplies (£1,000);
Wahidi	£250	- for further deepening and improvements to the well at Aiyadh.
Total	£ 18,750	

8. Mobile Eye Clinic (Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind)(D5591) (Rec - £3,515)

The services of a doctor with a complete travelling clinic based on a Landrover have been provided by the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind for the treatment of eye diseases throughout the Protectorate of South Arabia. The venture is assisted by a contribution from the Protectorate allocation of CDW funds under Scheme D5591 and A towards the cost of subsidiary staff.

Medical Facilities in Aden State

9. Improvements to Medical Facilities in Aden (D5729 & A) (Cap - £8,200)

Provision is made under this scheme for a new steam-boiler at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital (£5,500), tiling in the same building (£1,200) and air conditioning units for the Maternity Clinic (£1,500) to supplement those kindly donated by Madame A.B. Besse.

10. Auxiliary Air Conditioning Plant, Queen Elizabeth Hospital (Cap - £20,000+)

A stand-by chilled water air-conditioning unit is considered essential for the operating theatre of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, for use with the stand-by generator in the event of a breakdown of the main electricity supply. The estimated cost of the plant, accommodation for it and its installation is £20,000.

11. Outpatients and Dental Unit at Khormaksar (Cap - £45,000)

This project aims to provide an outpatient department unit for the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, the original plans of which made inadequate provision for outpatient service; it is assisted by a grant from CDW funds allocated to Aden State for 1960/4 of 85% of the cost up to a maximum of £34,000 (Scheme D4264).

12. Mental and Infectious Diseases Hospitals (Cap - £165,700)

Split units for the treatment of psychiatric cases and mental diseases are planned at Sheikh Othman and the Queen Elizabeth Hospital. At Sheikh Othman, on adjoining sites, simple accommodation is being built for 80 chronic psychiatric patients and 26 highly dangerous cases of infectious diseases, whilst in the grounds of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital provision is made for 12 cubicles for acutely ill infectious cases which may require expensive specialised ancillary facilities, and for a small pavilion to accommodate 10-12 acute mental patients under

observation or treatment. The total cost of the four units is estimated at £165,700, of which £116,450 is being provided from the Aden State allocation of CDW funds (Scheme D5203).

13. Maternity Clinic, Sheikh Othman (Cap - £37,170)

The self-contained clinic - a satellite of the main clinic at Crater - provides 24 beds for maternity cases in the growing area of Sheikh Othman. The cost of £70,000 (which includes certain staff accommodation) is assisted by a grant of 85% of the cost up to a maximum of £35,700 from CDW funds (Aden State allocation for 1960/4) (Scheme D5107).

14. Dispensaries (Cap - £60,000)

A new dispensary is required in the Al Raudha area of Ma'alla, and new buildings are needed at Sheikh Othman and Tawahi to replace antiquated and inadequate units at present in use. It is hoped that CDW funds from the Aden State allocation (1965/6) will be available to assist this project, which is estimated to cost £60,000.

15. Port Health Office and Dispensary (Cap - £30,000)

The existing Port Health Office and Seamen's Dispensary is inadequate for the needs of a large port; the building is obsolete, inconvenient and unsuited for its purpose. It is hoped that CDW funds from the Aden State allocation for 1965/6 will be available to assist the project.

16. Medical Store (Cap - £30,000)

The present medical store is at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital and is inconveniently sited. Moreover, it is already too small for present needs. A new and larger central medical store is required in the port area. It is hoped that assistance of up to 85% of its cost will be forthcoming from CDW funds allocated to Aden State for 1965/6.

17. UNICEF

During the period 1963/5 UNICEF is providing:

(a) maternal and child welfare equipment for the Maternity Clinic at Sheikh Othman (see Serial No. 13 above) and for the District Hospitals at Sa'id and Azzan (see Serial No. 1 above);

(b) trainee stipends for up to 75 health assistant trainees at Makhzan Hospital; and

(c) dried milk, soap and vitamins for distribution to children and expectant mothers throughout the Federation.

The total value of UNICEF assistance for this period is estimated at about £45,000.

For the next period 1965/7 an application has been made for equipment for the District Hospitals at Dhala and Baihan (see Serial No. 2 above), for equipment for the health units (see Serial No. 4 above), for the continuation of stipends and for the services of a consultant in Health Education.

18. WHO Training Fellowships

WHO is providing during 1965 for a 3 month [illegible] control at Manila in the Philippines for an officer of the Federal Health Service who, on his return, would be equipped to take up the post of Malariologist in the Malaria Control Service for the Federation and Protectorate of South Arabia (see Serial No. 20 below). The possibility of public health fellowships tenable at suitable foreign institutions and financed by WHO is also being examined.

19. WHO Consultancy Services

WHO is providing the services of a Consultant in Tuberculosis for a 1-month visit during 1965 to examine and advise on a revised plan for the development of a TB service in the Federation and Protectorate of South Arabia.

20. Malaria Pre-Eradication Control Service 1964/6 (D6250) (Cap - £9,300) (Rec - £15,185)

In his report on "The Problem of Malaria in the Protectorate", made as a result of a survey in 1962, Dr. M. Colbourne delineated three phases in the process of eradicating malaria in the Federation and Protectorate of South Arabia:-

Stage 1 - the improvement of the operations then being undertaken with the resources available;

Stage 2 - the setting up of an anti-malaria service to establish effective control; and

Stage 3 - the implementation of a malaria eradication scheme.

Stage 1 has been successfully implemented and CDW Scheme D6250 provides finance for the additional staff, accommodation and equipment to form the nucleus of an anti-malaria service, to work in the Federation and Protectorate of South Arabia and the Islands, envisaged as the second stage in the programme. The third stage will depend on the progress of the pre-eradication phase in the Yemen which is being undertaken by WHO.

21. Contribution to Annual Estimates

(c) 1965/6
Provision has been included in the 1965/6 Ministry of Health Estimates - to be reimbursed from a CDW contributory scheme - for establishing a Mobile Health Centre which, it is hoped, will absorb the Mobile Eye Clinic (see project under Serial No. 8 above) and extend its activities to include tuberculosis control, malaria control and minor eye surgery with possible extension into other fields of preventive health work.

22. Carry-forward commitments on CDW Schemes of previous development period

The principal items in the brought forward figure are in respect of Lodar Hospital projects (capital and recurrent) (D4927 and 5256A) for which a residual liability of £11,407 was carried across to the current development period.

SOURCE OF FINANCE IN £s.

A Serial No.	B Title of Scheme	C Federal Govt.	D CDW (Capital)	E CDW (Recurrent)	F BTA/DTC ODM	G UN and Agencies	H States Dev. Funds	I Other Sources	J Supplementary Details
VII -	**MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR**								
	Federal Trunk Road Development								
1 I	Aden/Baihan								
(a)	Beach/Zingibar	20,000(a)	95,500						Scheme D6127 & A (n)
(b)	Zingibar/Wadi Hassan		80,000						Scheme D6127 & A (n)
									(a) Federal Dev. Fund
(c)	Wadi Hassan crossing (Irish Bridge)		10,000						Scheme D6127 & A (n)
(d)	Wadi Hassan/Shuqra	115,000							Federal Dev. Fund(n)
(e)	Shuqra/Irqub Pass		152,000						Scheme D6127 & A (n)
(f)	Irqub Pass/Mile 32		65,000						Scheme D5989 (n)
(g)	Mile 32/Mudia		98,500						Scheme D6127 & A (n)
(h)	Minor works and Wadi Crossings	12,000							
2 II	Aden/Dhala								
(a)	Main Trunk Road through Lahej town	3,000							Federal Dev. Fund(n)
(b)	Lahej/Mile 6	86,500							Supplementary Block Grant (n)
(c)	Wadi Tiban diversion	8,500							Supplementary Block Grant (n)
(d)	Mile 6/Thumeir	45,000							Supplementary Block Grant (n)
3	Engineering Plant & Equipment	150,000							Federal Dev. Fund(n)
			35,000						Scheme D5989 (n)
			18,975						Scheme D5863 (n)
4	Road Betterment Unit		66,700	15,300					Scheme D6151
5	Road Surveys	6,000							Vote 10-6 Federal Estimates 1963/6 (n)

SOURCE OF FINANCE IN £s.

A Serial No.	B Title of Scheme	C Federal Govt.	D CDW (Capital)	E CDW (Recurrent)	F BTA/DTC ODM	G UN and Agencies	H States Funds	I Dev. Other Sources	J Supplementary Details	
6	Visit by Road Survey Expert					c.1,150 n			UNEPTA 1965/6	(n)
7	Al-Ittihad Town Roads		78,536						Scheme D5863	(n)
8	PWD Up-country Depots - Dhala, Lodar, Baihan		77,500 + See note							(n)
9	Electricity, water and drainage for Federal buildings up-country		140,000							
10	Offices and Workshop	120,500n							Vote 10-6 of Federal Estimates, 1964-6	
11	Federal Capital Development Fund	150,000								
12	Contribution to Annual Estimates									
	(a)in respect of Vote 10-4									
	1963/4			8,469 Act					Scheme D5756	
	1964/5			39,599					Scheme D5892 & A (revised)	
	1965/6			90,000 +						
	(b)in respect of certain special charges subheads in Votes 10-4, 10-5, 10-6 of Federal Estimates 1964/6			37,500					Scheme D6233	(n)
13	Carry-forward commitments on CDW schemes of previous development period		38,624 -	1,500					Total: £37,124. For significance of minus sign see note 6 above	(n)
	Total	716,500	966,335	189,368		1,150				

1. Federal Trunk Road - Aden/Baihan (Cap £648,000)

(a) Beach/Zingibar (7 miles) (D6127 & A)

(b) Zingibar/Wadi Hassan (7 miles) (D6127 & A)

These stretches of road - the former utilising the line of the old road, the latter a new route - are being constructed by contract (£175,000). The road to the west of Zingibar will have a bitumenised surface of 24 feet, with gravel shoulders of 6 feet on each side, while the road to the east of the town will be constructed to a width of 24 feet, of which 18 feet will be bitumenised, with the remainder gravel hard shoulder. Provision is made separately at a cost of £20,000 for the construction of culverts along these stretches of road.

(c) Wadi Hassan Crossing (D6127 & A)

The crossing of Wadi Hassan will take the form of a submersible Irish bridge; the crossing will be constructed by contract or direct labour.

(d) Wadi Hassan/Shuqra (17 miles)

This length of road will be built by direct labour; a bitumenised surface will be provided for 18 feet of its 24 foot width.

(e) Shuqra/Irqub Pass (19 miles) (D5989)

This stretch of new road will be to full gravel standard - the carriageway to a width of 24 feet and the shoulders of 6 feet; the work will be done by direct labour.

(f) Irqub Pass/Mile 32 (13 miles)

This section of new road will be built by direct labour to full gravel standard on a scree base fully watered and consolidated. Part of the road will run on a poor silty soil across a large flat surface, and an embankment will be required with culverts to take floodwater. The formation is to consist of a 24 foot carriageway with 6 foot hard shoulders.

(g) Mile 32/Mudia (28 miles) (D6127 & A)

This stretch lies across flat open plain and will be built by direct labour to full gravel standard to a width of 24 feet with 6 foot hard shoulders. Gullies are to be culverted and drainage provided.

(h) Minor Works and Wadi Crossings

Provision is made for minor works between Abyan and Shuqra.

2. Federal Trunk Road - Aden/Dhala (Cap - £143,000)

(a) Main Trunk Road through Lahej Town

The amount provided is a repayment to the Abdali State authorities for work done by them on the trunk road through Lahej town.

(b) Lahej/Mile 6 (6 miles)

This stretch of road is being constructed by contract; the surface will be bitumenised to a width of 18 feet out of a total width of 24 feet.

(c) Wadi Tiban Diversion

This crossing and diversion totalling in length about half a mile will be constructed by contract or by direct labour.

(d) Mile 6/Thumeir (35 miles)

The construction of this extensive length of road with bitumenised surface, 18 feet wide, on about 28 miles of its course, is being undertaken by the Engineering Corps of the British Army with the Federal Government contributing the cost of certain materials and local labour.

The Federal Government's share of the three projects to carry this trunk road from Lahej to Thumeir is being financed by a supplement to the Federal Block Grant for 1964/6.

3. Engineering Plant and Equipment (Federal Funds, Schemes D5863 and 5989) (Cap - £203,975)

Considerable heavy plant and equipment is required for the work on the main trunk roads and the various provisions quoted will finance the purchase of such items as bulldozers, earth-moving machinery, stone-crushing plant etc. Lighter machinery for construction work on the roads of Al-Ittihad township is also provided for under Scheme D5863.

4. Road Betterment Unit (D6151) (Cap - £66,700)
(Rec - £15,300)

This scheme provides for the establishment of a complete, self-contained road reconstruction and betterment unit to work in the more inaccessible areas of the Federation. It will be engaged in the major reconstruction of particularly poor sections of track, work which is frequently beyond the capacity of hand labour and requires substantial machinery and team-work. Generally speaking, the unit would work on gravelling sandy sections of road and improving mountain passes or escarpment sections; in the first instance, it would concentrate on particular sections which are in need of urgent attention. This unit will also be available for use to repair damage, should a bad flood or other natural disaster occur in a region. The capital provision (£66,700) allows for the purchase of vehicles, earth-moving equipment, a grader and equipment (compressors, roller, drills, electric generator, tents, spares), and the recurrent charges are based on a 9-month period only - i.e. July 1965/March 1966.

5,6. Road Surveys

Surveying is a necessary pre-planning stage in the construction of roads. The services of a road expert from UNEPTA are being sought in undertaking the alignment surveys for the roads and to explore the possibility of assistance for federal trunk road development from UN sources.

7. Al-Ittihad Town Roads (D5863) (Cap - £78,536)

This scheme provides for the construction by direct labour of the essential roads in Al-Ittihad township to give access to buildings already constructed or under construction and to new areas for the development of land sites. The roads are being built in accordance with the layout plan prepared for Al-Ittihad township.

8. P.W.D. Up-country Depots at Dhala, Lodar, Baihan (Cap - £77,500m)

The scheme provides the capital cost of establishing three P.W.D. centres - at Dhala, Lodar and Baihan - from which closer supervision of more Federal construction works can be undertaken

and regular and proper maintenance of Federal buildings, roads and airstrips carried out. Each centre would be staffed by P.W.D. [illegible] under an Inspector of Works and be equipped with plant and workshop facilities. At Dhala and Lodar the P.W.D. [illegible] could be extensions of the centres already established there by the Agricultural Department, thereby initiating a system of joint-user depots by which, in the future, capital expenditure and duplication of effort will be saved. The cost of the buildings (stores, workshops, garage - including tools and equipment - and staff quarters) under this project amounts to £63,500 and that of vehicles and plant £14,000. The recurrent charge for running these depots in the part year 1965/6 is estimated at £18,500 and is being provided for in Vote 10-4 of the Federal Estimates; reimbursement of the recurrent cost in connection with these depots is being sought under a CDW contribution scheme.

9. Electricity, Water and Drainage for Federal Up-country Buildings (Cap - £140,000+)

Services are required for federal buildings at various locations in the Federation :-

(a) Dhala, Baihan: electricity and water for the intermediate boarding schools, district hospitals and P.W.D. depots; the hospitals and depots in addition require drainage which is not provided for in the schemes covering them;

(b) Sa'id, Azzan: central electricity and water for the intermediate boarding schools and district hospitals; the source of water for these units may also be utilised to provide an improved water supply for the villages;

(c) Lodar: electricity, water and drainage for the P.W.D. depot and a supplementary electricity supply for the hospital.

It is considered that central electricity and water supplies at these centres will be more economic than individual units for electricity and water at each building.

10. Offices and Workshop (Cap - £120,500)

The Ministry of the Interior is engaged on a 2-year programme of building new premises for its own use; the following are the principal items planned for erection:-

(a)	New Office at Al-Ittihad	£83,000
(b)	Registration Offices, Al-Ittihad	6,000
(c)	Office (with Staff Quarters), Kirsh	20,000
(d)	Garage/Workshop, Al-Ittihad	11,500
		£ 120,500

11. Federal Capital Development Fund (£150,000)

£150,000 is being made available to the Federal Capital's Development Authority for the establishment of the Federal Capital Development Fund authorised under the development of the Federal Capital Ordinance (No. 4 of 1961). This amount (together with a further sum from a bank loan) is being used for the provision of electricity, water and drainage services, roads, street lighting and a market at Al-Ittihad.

12. (b) Contributions to Annual Estimates in respect of certain Special Expenditure items during 1964/6

The items concerned are:

i.	subheads 11 to 19 (i.e. all the special expenditure subheads) of Vote 10-4 (Federal Public Works Department)	£29,100
ii.	subhead 16 (new vehicles) of Vote 10-5 (Public Works Recurrent)	3,400
iii.	subhead 17 (lift and improvements, Maternity Clinic, Crater) of Vote 10-6 (Public Works Non Recurrent)	5,000
		£37,500

13. Carry-forward commitments from CDW Schemes of previous development period

The principal features of the sum carried forward are:

a.	D5069 & A	- Bir Nasser/Lahej Road (bitumenisation)	£1,219
b.	D5080	- Lodar/Mukairas Road (improvements)	7,927
c.	D5193	- Mahfidh/Ataq Road	9,000

SOURCE OF FINANCE IN £s.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Serial No.	Title of Scheme	Federal Govt.	CDW (Capital)	CDW (Recurrent)	BTA/DTC ODM	UN and Agencies	States Funds	Dev. Other Sources	Supplementary Details
VIII	MINISTRY OF NATIONAL GUIDANCE & INFORMATION								
1	Improvements to South Arabian Broadcasting Service							118,300	Central (London & Aden Funds Scheme D5702 (n)
2	Government Printing Press - Building:	50,000							) Vote 10-6 of Federal
	- Machinery:	50,000							) Estimates 1963/6 (n)
	Contribution towards Annual Estimates								
3	Broadcasting (including from 1964, Television)								
	1963/4							7,713	From Central (London)(n) CDW Funds, Scheme D5695
	1964/5	100,000						-	(n)
	1965/6							-	(n)
4	Mobile Information Units								
	1963/4			854A					Federal Government's share of Scheme D5431
	1964/5			1,378					Federal Government's share of Scheme D5840
	1965/6			1,400 x					
5	Community Development				see note				(n)
6	Carry-forward commitments for CDW schemes of previous development period.		1,075	3,083					Total: £4,158 (n)
	Total	200,000	1,075	6,715				126,013	

1 Improvements to South Arabian Broadcasting Service (D5702) (£118,300)

Provision is made for the installation of a new transmitter with its various ancillary requirements (buildings, aerials, electricity supply) in order to extend the range of the South Arabian Broadcasting Service and bring better reception to various areas of the Federation where the service is not heard clearly at present.

2. Government Printing Press - Building and Machinery (£100,000)

At present the more important publications of the Federal Government are produced by courtesy of the Aden State, at its Government Press, but due to the considerable amount of State printing work and the department's limited capacity, much Federal Government work is delayed or just fails to appear. The building and equipping of a Federal Government press is accordingly a matter of some urgency.

3. Contribution towards Annual Estimates Broadcasting 1963/6

A Television service was introduced to the Aden area in August 1964 and the term "broadcasting" is now used to include both sound and vision media.

No application was made in 1964/5 for a contribution towards the cost of broadcasting during that year as, at the time the Estimates were being prepared, the future of the service was under consideration. However, as Government has retained departmental operation and control of broadcasting, a scheme in continuation of the 1963/4 Scheme D5695 is under preparation and will have to be financed from the Federation's CDW allocation, as funds are no longer available from CDW (Central) Broadcasting sources for this purpose.

The cost of developing radio and television broadcasting will have to continue as a charge on the Federal Government's allocation of CDW funds so long as these remain government services. Should, however, an agreement be concluded at a future date for radio and television to be operated by a corporation on commercial terms, development funds assistance would cease.

5. Community Development

The Adviser on Community Development from the UN Regional Economic and Social Office in Beirut is expected to make a preliminary visit to the Federation during 1965 to advise on community development within the Federation.

6. Carry-forward commitments on CDW Schemes of previous development period

The principal features in the figure shown are:

(a) adjustments (c.£1,500) in respect of a 1962/3 recurrent scheme (D5100); and

(b) residual costs during 1963/6 (£1,075) in respect of a scheme (D5043) for the construction and equipping of a number of information centres in the Federation.

SOURCE OF FINANCE IN £s.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Serial No.	Title of Scheme	Federal Govt.	CDW (Capital)	CDW (Recurrent)	BTA/DTC ODM	UN and Agencies	States Funds	Dev. Other Sources	Supplementary Details
IX	MINISTRY OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS								
	Provision of Post Offices								
1	Post Office, Al Ittihad	8,000							From Vote 10-6 of Federal Estimates 1964/6 (n)
2	Advisory Team on Tele-communications Services in the Federation					c.10,000			UNEPTA (Category 2) 1965/6 (n)
	Telephone Development in Aden State								
(a)	Crater Telephone Exchange Equipment and main cables to Crater and Al Mansura					78,097			Aden State Development Fund (1960/5)(n) - loan to Telephone Service repayable to Aden State
(b)	Crater Telephone Exchange Building	36,000							Telephone Service Accumulated Fund
(c)	Al Mansura Telephone Exchange Equipment - initial stage					130,000			Aden State Development Fund (1964/5) - loan to Telephone Service repayable to Aden State
(d)	Al Mansura Telephone Exchange Building	36,000							Telephone Service Accumulated Fund
(e)	Al Mansura Telephone Exchange Equipment - second stage - and first part of 1965/70 extension programme in Aden State					200,000			Aden State Development Fund (1965/6) - loan to Telephone Service repayable to Aden State (n
	Total	80,000				10,000 408,097			

1. Post Office, Al-Ittihad (£8,000)

A building, based on the design of the Ma'alla Post Office but incorporating certain modifications in the original design, is programmed for completion in 1965/6.

2. Advisory Team on Telecommunications Services in the Federation (UNEPTA)

In order to draw up plans for the establishment of a telecommunications link between the member States of the Federation, advice is required from telecommunications experts and V.H.F. propagation investigation engineers on the most desirable or necessary means of providing adequate communications between States, on the likely capital and recurrent costs (including revenue figures) of the proposed scheme, and on the phasing of the scheme in relation to other development in the Federation (e.g. roads, electric power). A fullscale survey of this type, embracing the whole Federation, is estimated to take various personnel up to a year to complete.

3. Telephone Development in Aden State

i. The Telephone Department is a self-financing department, and hence the cost of all development work provided by Aden State is treated as loan finance repayable by the Department over a period of years.

ii. Aden State Development Plan for 1965/70 envisages the spending of £640,000 on telephone development over the period; of this amount £200,000 has been provided for in the 1965/6 State Development Estimates. The 5-year development programme envisages extensions at the Ma'alla Central Exchange and the Crater and Little Aden Exchanges to meet the present rate of demand, and the conversion of Ma'alla and Little Aden Exchanges to five digit working, with which Crater and Sheikh Othman are provided. The underground network will also have to be reinforced and mechanical aids for cable-laying and maintenance work will be required.

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